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No. 31,315

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1983

Head of Marines Satisfied With Beirut Security

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service

BEIRUT - As edgy U.S. marines took unusual precautions around their bases Tuesday, the Marine Corps commandant, General Paul X. Kelley, said he was "totally satisfied" with the security procedures that were in place before Sunday's terrorist bombing. The latest confirmed figures from the explosion put the Ameri-

Israeli officials are distancing themselves from the U.S. presence in Lebanon. Page 4.

can dead at 214, with about 20 still missing. The French command said 38 of its paratroopers were dead and 20 missing as a result of a

separate bombing Sunday. Amid criticism in the United States that the marines had not been adequately prepared for the kind of spicide mission that flattened the Battalion Landing Team headquarters at Beirut International Airport, General Kelley said he had inspected the Marine base twice before the blast.

MANILA - The Philippine Su-

preme Court ruled Tuesday in fa-

vor of an opposition challenge to

the government of President Ferdi-

The decision will lead to more

demonstrations against the Marcos

government, an opposition leader, former Senstor José Diokno, said.

Acting on a petition from Mr. Diokno's Anti-Bases Coalition, the

court ruled that "the right to free-

dom of assembly is not to be limit-

showing of a clear and present dan-

nied permits for all opposition pub-

lic rallies because communist ter-

rorists planned to use the protests

to stir up violence that would be

However, the court said, "the

possibility that subversives may in-

filtrate the ranks of the demonstra-

tors is not enough" to justify the

restriction of the right to free

first to support an opposition peti-

tion against the government since

Mr. Marcos declared martial law in

The ruling gave approval for a

The demonstration, concluding a

tary bases planned for Wednesday

armament meeting, is designed to

rouse public opinion against the

1972, legal sources said.

in front of the U.S. Embassy.

The court decision, 10-1, was the

The government said it had de-

ed, much less denied, except on a

blamed on the government.

11 years, granting permission for a an oceans. protest against U.S. military bases.

Court in Manila Allows

Anti-American Protest

nand E. Marcos for the first time in fense policy in the Pacific and Indi-

realize if you have a determined individual who is willing to give up his life, chances are he's going to get through and do that," General Kelley told reporters.

Shortly before he spoke, the Marine compound was on full alert following reports that three bombladen vehicles had been seen driving on an airport perimeter road near the base. Marines and reporters took to sandbag bunkers and foxholes as nervous young marines in full combat gear sealed off the base and searched suspicious-looking vehicles.

However, the alert status was lifted later in the afternoon without an explanation of what had become of the suspect trucks.

The same reports caused U.S. Embassy employees to vacate tem-porary quarters in the seaside Brit-ish Embassy and another building nearby. The regular U.S. Embassy in pattern to the destruction of the

target" for nuclear attack.

among the largest outside the Unit-

ed States, are needed for U.S. de-

Mr. Diokno said the court deci-

sion should also apply to permits

for demonstrations against the Marcos government. As a result, he

said, organizers will move ahead

with plans for big protests by wom-

Meanwhile, sources at Manila

en and children starting Friday.

controlled camera capable of scan-

the system in any of the investiga-

German company that designed

Mr. Aquino was shot.

assassin were killed.

At the opening of the conference, charge of airport security the day

Mr. Diokno said the bases have Mr. Aquino was shot.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

nearby. The regular U.S. Embassy office was destroyed in April in a bombing that was almost identical Asked U.S. for Help By Patrick E. Tyler around St. George's, Grenada's capital and largest city. Mr. Reagan said Tuesday that he

and David Hoffman

dministration justified its coordinated attack on Grenada on Tuesday as a pre-emptive measure to prevent U.S. citizens from being aken hostage and as an urgent response to requests from six Caribmade the Philippines a "primary bean countries to restore order and stop the spread of Marxist revolu-U.S. officials say the bases,

tion in the region. President Ronald Reagan, Secre-tary of State George P. Shultz and enior administration officials, in a series of public statements and briefings, said that an "atmosphere of violent uncertainty" on the island prompted a series of high-level meetings late last week and through the weekend leading to the invasion decision Sunday that was backed by Jamaica, Barbados and an alliance of other Eastern Carib-

international Airport said military bean countries. agents using a secret, closed-circuit The concern of these natious, aftelevision system may have video-tapes showing the Aug. 21 assassiter last week's coup on the island, was summed up in a statement by nation of the opposition leader Dominica's prime minister, Euge-The sources said the West Ger- Mr. Reagan in a morning address man-designed monitoring system, by the president. "It is not a matter which was turned over to the miliof an invasion," she said. "It is a tary last year, includes a remotematter of preventing this thing

[Marxist revolution] from spreadning the area of the airport where ing to all the islands." Mr. Shultz said the final invasion A visual check Tuesday conorder was given by the president on firmed the camera's placement Monday afternoon after consultaabove the tarmac at Gate 8, where tion with the Joint Chiefs of Staff both Mr. Aquino and his alleged and was followed by an airborne sault by U.S. Marines and two There has been no mention of U.S. Army Ranger battalions be-

fore dawn Tuesday. tive reports so far filed by authori-The action took members of Congress by surprise and appeared ties looking into the assassination. to raise significant diplomatic and Representatives of Maschinen und Technik (Matech), the West political questions over the use of U.S. military power in the Caribbethree-day international nuclear dis- and helped install the system, said an Basin and set off a new debate it was turned over to the Aviation over the president's authority to commit U.S. troops under the War Security Command, or Avsecom, in Powers Resolution.

U.S. troops were reported encountering "pockets of resistance"



the Commonwealth of Dominica at a news conference Tuesday in Washington on the invasion of Grenada.

Reagan Says Nations

Washington Past Service had authorized the invasion to WASHINGTON — The Reagan "protect innocent lives" and "forestall further chaos" on the island and to restore "democratic institutions" after a coup in which "a brutal group of leftist thugs violently seized power."

The president announced the invasion in the White House briefing room early Tuesday morning. Declaring that "American lives are at stake," Mr. Reagan said he had "received reports that large number of our citizens were seeking to escape the island, thereby exposing themselves to great danger," and "I concluded the United States had (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

INSIDE

■ President - Reagan remove. three members of the Civil

Rights Commission. Page 3. bow that West Germany is undergoing fundamental political

■ Jordan's ambassador to India was shot outside his residence in New Delhi.

BUSINESS/FINANCE U.S. consumer prices rose 0.5 percent in September. Page 17.

Exxon said its profit went up by 21 percent in the third quar-Page 17.

A SPECIAL REPORT ■ Part II of a two-part report on world communications tech-

TOMORROW

■ Small is back in fashion, as London shopkeepers attract a new generation of customers to an old tradition.

U.S. Invades Grenada; Cubans, Russians Seized

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados -Troops from the United States and six Caribbean nations invaded Grenada on Tuesday, seizing two airports and taking Cuban and So-

by helicopter gunships, was launched less than a week after Grenada's Cuban-trained military seized power and killed Prime Min-

The initial invasion was carried out entirely by U.S. marines and Rangers. A contingent of about 300 troops and police officers from Caribbean allies was brought in later U.S. planes after the airports had been secured, U.S. officials

Three U.S. military men were killed in the invasion, the U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, told members of Congress, Sources quoted by The Associated Press said no reliable figures were available on the number wounded.

Defense officials said U.S. forces sustained "minimal casualties" in the assault and the capture of Pearls Airport, where a runway is being built by Cubans, and St. George's University. Resistance by Grenadian soldiers and their Cuban allies continued through the

The U.S. troops clashed with members of a Cuban work force at new airport at Point Salinas Thirty Soviet advisers and 600 Cubans were captured in the invasion, U.S. officials said. There was no immediate word on losses within

the Grenadian armed forces. The Caribbean Broadcasting Corp., owned by the government of Barbados, said a U.S. helicopter

had been shot down and its pilot injured during the landing. The report could not be confirmed. The network also said four Cubans had been killed.

President Ronald Reagan, speaking at a news conference in Vashington, said the invasion had been launched at the request of the six Caribbean nations, to protect about 1,000 Americans on the island, to forestall "further chaos" and to assist in restoring "condi-

Cuban workers at the airport in "After being attacked by power- analysts.

tions of law and order."

ful Yankee forces from various directions, Cuban personnel in con-Grenada, . . . who resisted heroically the attacks of the United States Army and Marines, found themselves totally surrounded," the agency said in a report monitored in Mexico City.

After a meeting between U.S. congressional leaders and President Reagan, Senator Charles H. tion proved for the most part nega-Percy, charman of the Senate For- tive. The Associated Press U.S. Embassy spokesman said the eign Relations Committee and an reported. Among the United Sta-Soviet government had made a Illinois Republican, said the mater's European allies, Great Britain diplomatic contact with the empires "secured" 30 Soviet personnel expressed strong reservations bassy over the intervention, but the who would be given "safe exit." about the attack on the Common-A senior U.S. official said the wealth nation and France ex-

Calling the invasion a "complete success," Mr. Reagan said the joint force had captured the airport at The invasion by 1,900 U.S. marines and Army Rangers, backed by helicopter gunching. Point Salinas, Pearls Airport and

Mr. Reagan, accompanied by Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of the Commonwealth of Dominica at the news conference Tuesday, said ister Maurice Bishop and 16 others. the United States wants "to be out

as quickly as possible." He said the U.S. forces participated at the request of six of the even members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, of which Grenada also is a member. The invasion force included troops from Barbados, Jamaica, Dominica, Antigua, St. Vincent and St.

In New York, Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica said Tuesday that the members of the Caribbean forces would stay for up to six months to help stabilize the country. In a telephone interview with a U.S. television network, Mr. Seaga said U.S. forces would stay only a few days and Caribbean troops would take over then.

The United States and its Caribbean allies plan to reinstall the British governor general and have him appoint a provisional govern-ment for Grenada, U.S. officials

The governor general, appointed Scoon, a Grenadian citizen, whose role as the queen's representative in the country was largely undercut when Grenada's constitution was suspended after a coup in 1979.

U.S. officials also said members of the military council that seized control of the island after the killng of Mr. Bishop would be arrest-

Reports from Americans on Grenada indicated that they were out of danger. Dr. Charles Modica chancellor of St. George's University, issued a statement in New York saying that U.S. students and force of about 8,000. The military faculty at the medical school were took power last week in a comp

Within hours of the landing, the oint forces set up a radio transmit- the Marxist regime to move further ter and began broadcasting mes-left.
sages warning Grenada's 110,000 On Monday, Grenada charged

Caribbean neighbors. constitution and to hold elections women and children," it said. have never been honored. The new

Grenada has an army of about bilizing troops for an invasion. 2,000 troops and a paramilitary

GRENADA

precipitated by a faction in the government that apparently wanted

idents to stay inside their homes. that an invasion was imminent and An announcer said U.S. troops had put its forces on full alert, accordtaken action "at the request of your ing to a Prensa Latina dispatch 'Promises by [Mr. Bishop's] such invasion can only lead to the New Jewel Movement to institute a loss of lives of thousands of men. Radio Free Grenada said two

clique operating at the behest of unidentified warships had been foreign powers instituted a height- spotted cruising within nine miles ened reign of terror," the broadcast off the island's shores and accused

move in response to a request by

Nicaragua, which called the inva-

sion "a new aggression against the

Soviet Strongly Attacks Intervention Tass Says Reagan Bears Responsibility for 'Aggression'

By Serge Schmemann

MOSCOW - The Soviet press on Tuesday unleashed a torrent of invective against the U.S.-led inva-sion of Grenada, calling it an "act of undisguised banditry and international terrorism" designed to subordinate Grenada to U.S. neocolonialist rule." Throughout the day, the Tass

news agency reported developments on the small Caribbean island with unusual frequency, citing news agency, Prensa Latina, said and then using Cuban, Western there had been losses among armed and Latin American news reports. These accounts were complement-

ed by angry commentaries by Tass. The sharpest of these commentaries declared that the United struction and collaborators in States had staged a "direct, unpro-

voked aggression" against an independent state, and that "the whole responsibility for the consequences of this criminal action lies on Washington's administration and personally on President Reagan."

came known, international reacabout the attack on the Common-contents were not disclosed. 600 Cubans captured would be allowed to leave on a Cuban ship,

Tass said: "Peace-loving manlowed to leave on a Cuban ship,

kind demands that the interventions Security Council prepared tionist troops of the United States Tuesday to meet to discuss the U.S. and its puppets be immediately pulled out of Grenada."

Once the invasion was announced, Tass turned the full wrath of its rhetoric on President Ronald Reagan. The president's assertion that the intervention was necessary Fass said, "sounded as blasphemy, as the mockery of common sense, of the Grenadian people who have fallen victim to the armed violence

hole mankind. Western diplomats thought it unlikely that the Russians would mount any counteraction to the U.S. intervention, especially in light of the turmoil in the ruling Grenadian party, But they thought it certain that Moscow would invoke the intervention in raising the alarm over the threat to Nicaragna, a tactic already evident in the gov ernment statement issued Tuesday.

There was no direct statement from the Soviet government, and [As details of the invasion be- no reference to the 30 Soviet citizens reportedly confronted on the island by the American force. A

> ■ UN Meeting Called In New York, the United Na- an states.

people of Latin America and the Caribbean," The Associated Press

General Assembly President to protect lives and restore order, Jorge Illueca of Panama said the use of force is regrettable." The Chinese news agency said President Reagan used "the usual of latter-day crusaders, and of the pretext of requested invasion" in

Thatcher of Britain said her gov ernment had asked the United

States to "weigh carefully" a number of issues before going ahead with its invasion plan.

In Paris, France's Socialist government called the attack surprising. "The French government was not informed of the latest events in Grenada and therefore cannot appreciate the reasons which provoked this surprising action in relation to international law," the Ministry of External Relations

In Cairo, a senior Egyptian offitial said his government believes the U.S. action was legitimate under the UN charter and noted that it was requested by other Caribbe-

A Trek Over Afghanistan's 'Ho Chi Minh Trail'

Following the Mujahidin Infiltrators. Is an Ordeal of Fatigue and Fear

By William Branigin Washington Post Service

SHOMALI PLAIN, Afghanistan - We reached the crest of the for ever having accepted an assigntill at dusk and gazed out over the ment to accompany the mujahidin, vast plain below. In the distance ahead and to the left shimmered the lights of Bagram, site of the Russians' biggest air base in Afghanistan and probably their most heavily guarded military installation in the country. Ahead and to the right, tracer bullets flashed low across the landscape between two villages, accompanied by the sounds of battle.

In the hours to come, we would have to thread our way between those two zones. But several miles separated them, and the land was ercifully flat. After the seemingly endless mountains we had crossed during the previous six days, I ooked forward to easier going. Afghanistan, which many observ-It was not to be. What followed ers consider the strongest resislooked forward to easier going.

was my longest night in Afghani- tance group in the country. I would

government attacks earlier this

month on a small town north of

stan, and my severest ordeal. It became a nightmare that made me battle-scarred Panjshir Valley to main road. curse my editors, the entire newspaper business and my own folly

AFGHANISTAN Inside a Soviet War Zone

the Afghan Moslem guerrillas batthing the Soviet occupation of their

The trip started in Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's wild and woolly North-West Frontier province. where the various Afghan guerrilla groups maintain their political headquarters in exile. There, I Islami, or the Islamic Society of

meet the party's foremost guerrilla

The maze of paths to the side, commander, Ahmed Shah Masturned to mud by a summer squall, It was not long after leaving Pe-

during my six-week trip. From a village near the road came the sounds of a rocket-propelled gre-nade launcher and automatic rifles, the result of some new misunderstanding between rival tribes who periodically wage open warfare in the tribal areas along the Afghan

After passing through the Paki-stani town of Parachinar and bouncing across a wide, rocky river bed, we reached the sprawing Af-ghan refugee settlement of Terri Mangal Adobelike buildings, some two stories high, stood on the older sites. Tents sheltered the new arrivals. Heavily decorated trucks and

soud, and see the organization he bustled with Afghans preparing had built up. bustled with Afghans preparing caravans of horses and donkeys for trips "inside." Piles of supplies shawar in a jeep on Aug. 5 that I medicines and dextrose from vari-heard the first shots fired in anger ous countries, new Chinese-made ous countries, new Chinese-made Kalashnikov assault rifles, heavy machine guns and anti-tank mines, ammunition for rocket-propelled grenade launchers and various other weapons - lay on the ground ready to be tied onto the pack animals. The sound of weapons being test-fired echoed through the surrounding hills.

I made arrangements to rent space for my backpack on a horse at the rate of 1,000 afghanis, or \$11.62, per 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms) for the trip to the Panjshir. The charge came to \$17.44. On the way back I would happily rent the whole horse.

The next morning we set off. At first there were four of us: Agha Gul, the guide, a former policeman from Kabul; Homayun Tandar, a 26-year-old architecture graduate of the Sorbonne and fluent French-Hundreds Are Reported Killed in Attack on Afghan Town speaker who represents Jamiat in Paris; a British free-lance cameraman, and 1.

All wore the traditional Afghan clothes: baggy tronsers and long, loose shirt. None of us was armed. Other members of our group, as well as our pack horses, went on ahead. Over the next 11 days we would split up, get lost, regroup, be joined by various armed mujahi-

din, and separate again. Thus, the (Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)



An Aighan guerrilla with an old Lee Enfield .303 rifle.

Allies Give U.S. Envoy Support on Nicaragua

By Joanne Omang Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. special envoy to Central America, Richard B. Stone, who returned last weekend from three weeks in Western Europe, found govern-ment and opposition leaders there "much more sympathetic than expected" to U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, according to sources famil-

iar with the trip.

However, the allies were critical of the Reagan administration's approach to El Salvador and particularly urged a more open attitude toward Cuba, the sources said Monday.

"He made a very impressive presentation," said a European diplomat here of Mr. Stone's visit to his country. "He saw absolutely everybody and seemed to listen very

Named in June to facilitate talks between the Salvadoran government and leftist guerrillas working to overthrow it, Mr. Stone turned his attention to courting European allies this month after the Salvadoran effort appeared to be stalled.

He visited nine European capi-tals, speaking with the prime ministers of Italy and Austria and the foreign ministers of Britain. France, West Germany, Belgium, Spain and the Netherlands. Only in Greece did Mr. Stone see secondlevel officials, which State Department officials said was an indication of the strong interest European leaders have in U.S. ac-

tions regarding Central America. A Senate staff aide who visited West Germany just after Mr. Stone specialist on Central America.

as well go along with us on this one that doesn't matter to them in order to get us aboard later on some thing important," the aide said. Government leaders in all of the European nations understood the U.S. decision to put pressure on the leftist Sandinist government of Nicaragua, even if they did not agree with the decisio 1 to support

reported, however, that West Euro

pean support may be more prag-matic than emotional. "They

seemed to be saying that they might

rebels against the Sandinists, an official close to Mr. Stone said. "They all agreed that it was essential to prevent them from becoming a totalitarian state," the official said.

Mr. Stone was repeatedly urged however, to consider allowing leftist Salvadoran guerrillas to share power. The United States and El Salvador have refused to consider such an option, but many of the West Europeans said negotiations between the warring Salvadorans would be unlikely to reopen otherwise, the official said.

Mr. Stone was also advised to listen more openly to the Cubans. "But channels are open there and if they have anything to say, we'll hear it," the official said.

have boosted his stock within the State Department, where he was regarded with suspicion and widely viewed as an interloper sent by the former national security adviser, professional job. I was frankly surprised," said a State Department

Mr. Stone's trip appeared to

alties in the attacks on Istalif, in the casualties in those settlements.

New York Times Service Shomali Valley, between Oct. 12

NEW DELHI — Several hunand Oct. 17. Assaults on neighbordred men, women and children ing villages apparently continued were killed in Soviet and Afghan until last week.

A report last week said that MiG Kabul, a Western diplomatic re- fighter-bombers and helicopter port from the Afghan capital said gunships, backed by artillery and tank fire, leveled half of the town A Western diplomat in New Del- and destroyed most of its ancient hi, quoting the embassy report, said market. Tuesday's report said that the figure of hundreds of deaths at least three other villages were was a low estimate of civilian casu- badly hit, but had no details of

The casualties in the attacks or suspected guerrilla positions in Is-talif, a town of 2,500, are among the highest recorded in a single assault during the four-year war between Moslem insurgents and the forces of President Babrak Karmal. At least 36 Soviet soldiers were

killed and several captured after the rebeis who escaped from Istalif regrouped and counterattacked.

Rebel casualties were said to be high. Istalif is 15 miles (24 kilome-

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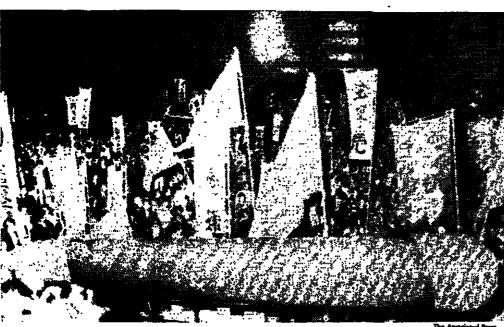
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Using a paper replica of a U.S.-built Tomahawk cruise missile, an estimated 5,000 people staged a demonstration Monday night in Tokyo against the proliferation of nuclear arms.

Anti-Missile Demonstrations Reveal Collapse of West German Consensus

By Henry Tanner

BONN — West Germany may not be going either pacifist or neutralist, but fundamental changes are under way in the political makeup of the country. which by its geographic position is the front line -or the bridge, as West German politicians prefer to put it - between the West and East blocs.

Some of these changes were evident Saturday when many hundreds of thousands of West Germans took to the streets in five cities to demonstrate against NATO's planned deployment of 108 U.S. Pershing-2 missiles and, to a much lesser extent, against the East-West nuclear arms race in general.

Diplomats from Western countries agree that the West German national consensus on Western military

NEWS ANALYSIS

strategy and on West Germany's role in the alliance is breaking down, probably irrevocably so. As a result, U.S. policy in this key country will be immeasurably more difficult to conduct.

The West German national consensus has existed virtually since the end of World War II. The nature of the country's role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was not questioned and was hardly even discussed by the political parties, the labor unions or others. Now it is, and not only by the peace movement.

Increasingly, West Germans point out that they have a greater concentration of nuclear weapons on their soil than any other country. They add that these weapons are under U.S. control and that they have no power over how the weapons will be used.

It was Franz Josef Stranss, the conservative premier of Bavaria and staunch defender of NATO, who shocked Bonn a few weeks ago with a sudden suggestion that the West Germans should be given the "second key" to the nuclear weapons in their country.

In their debates, many West Germans also point out that they are the only country that has been asked to station the Pershing-2s, which because of their range and velocity are at the heart of the negotiations in Geneva. Four other nations — Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands -- are to take only the slower and less controversial cruise missiles.

The central theme during the peace marches was that West Germany would be the first country to be destroyed in a nuclear war. "The Thirty Years' War killed half of all Germans, so will the first thirty seconds of the next war," read one sign at the rally in

A rising anti-Americanism is connected with this ar, and is stated both explicitly and by implication. U.S. diplomats have noted the trend and are worried about it. In the most emotional view, the Americans are seen no longer as protectors of West German security but as manipulators who would direct a nuclear war in Europe from a safe distance.

Reported remarks by President Ronald Reagan and others in his administration that a nuclear war was winnable and that it could conceivably be limited to Europe have contributed to this mood and have been duly exploited and magnified by those who had an

interest in doing so.

It was Heinrich Böll, the writer and one of the fathers of the West German peace movement, who told the demonstrators Saturday that they should not forget the threat of the Soviet SS-20s and that the antinuclear campaign should not turn into a campaign against "foreigners" in West Germany: "I mean American diplomats, American soldiers, American journalists and American businessmen," he added. "I am not anti-American," said Mr. Böll on another occasion. He was taken prisoner by the Americans in the closing days of World War II, but said the U.S. victory "freed me and my family from German

"Anti-Americanism" in various forms is expected to grow in West Germany as it is becoming clear to everybody, including the leaders of the peace movement, that the Pershing-2s will be deployed this fall despite the mass demonstrations.

Preparations for deployment are due to begin Nov. 22. immediately following a government policy declaration by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and a debate in the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament.

The peace movement thus has failed in its prime objective, and nobody can tell how its members will

The mixture of popular success reflected in the mass demonstrations and its political failure may prove

explosive, some politicians fear. They predict that the mass of demonstrators will stay at home, disappointed, but that a hard core will abandon nonviolence and try to invade the missile sites.

Others believe that the movement - having succeeded in mobilizing the masses and maintaining nonviolence - will now begin to look beyond the Pershing-2s and try to become an effective force for a balanced reduction of the East-West arms race. Those who have this hope are basing it largely on the influ-ence that the Social Democratic Party is now trying to gain in the peace movement.

Politically, the appearance of former Chancellor Willy Brandt, the chairman of the Social Democratic Party, was clearly the most important event of the day

The party leadership, which had been wavering, has decided to enter and if possible take over the peace movement. This is part of a calculated step to the left by the party which, during its last years in power, had been outmaneuvered by the Greens on its left and had lost touch with the rank and file of its own youth organization and the labor unions, as the March election showed.

Mr. Brandt, at the Bonn rally, came out against deployment of the Pershing-2s and for an extension of the Geneva talks. He called on the United States and the Soviet Union to negotiate first a freeze and then a reduction of nuclear arms.

But he also accused the Soviet Union of having destroyed the East-West military balance with its onesided buildup of the SS-20. He said that East and West were separated by fundamental differences and that West Germany's place therefore was in the Western alliance. He called anti-Americanism "quatsch," a strong colloquial word for nonsense.

To this came an immediate answer from Petra Kelly, the spokeswoman of the Greens party. "To be against the missiles and in favor of NATO is absurd." she said from the same rostrum.

One line of division that has replaced the old national consensus on West Germany's international role thus was clearly brought into the open.
It runs between the hard-liners within the divided

Greens, represented by Miss Kelly, who want to take West Germany out of the Western alliance, and Mr. Brandt and his supporters in the Social Democratic leadership, who want to stay in the alliance but call for

more Western flexibility in dealing with the Russians. The second line of division runs between the Social Democratic leadership around Mr. Brandt and the government coalition of Mr. Kohl. The separation came out clearly in a recent television debate between the second-ranking official in the Foreign Ministry,

disarmament expert. Mr. Mertes defended the NATO concept of deterrence as the only salvation: Be strong first, negotiate later, otherwise we will be blackmailed by the Russians, he said in effect. His theme was "peace with

Mr. Bahr answered that peace had to be the first goal because without peace there could be no freedom, only joint destruction. He argued that deterrence alone was no longer enough because it could no longer prevent war and that ways had to be found reduce East-West tensions and distrust and move from there

to mutual disarmament. This is the position expected to be taken by the majority of the Social Democrats at the party's congress two weeks from now. The party is seeking a new security concept, but what that will be is not yet clear.

When the day of mass demonstrations was over Saturday, a leading television commentator said it had been a "good day for Germany." Most West Germans probably agreed

There is a widespread feeling that West German democracy has passed an important test.

Dissenters were able to state their views by the hundreds of thousands and take over entire city centers. There was civil disobedience in the atter blockades of ministries and military bases, but no violence. The only violent clashes were provoked by 'autonomous" extremists who are outside the peace

The police handled the mass demonstrations with restraint and great skill, and not with an attitude of

Even Friedrich Zimmermann, the law-and-order interior minister who had rammed through the cabinet significant restrictions on the citizens' right to demon-strate, in expectation of a "hot antumn" of demonstrations, declared himself "happy" on Monday morning.

action is taken.

U.S. House Passes Bills

The Associated Press

of Representatives passed a pack-

age of bills Tuesday designed to save the government \$10.3 billion,

mostly in federal pay and pensions,

as Congress began trying to chip away at a budget deficit projected to remain around \$200 billion if no

The next installment of deficit

reduction in the House was sched-

uled for later in the week when a House Ways and Means Commit-

tee package of tax increases, esti-

mated at about \$8 billion over three

vents, is due to be considered.

WASHINGTON -- The House

To Cut Budget Deficit

Suicide Driver 'Was Smiling' As His Truck Hit, Marine Says European Disarmament Talks Open

By Don A. Schanche Las Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT - The suicide driver of the truck carrying the bomb that demolished the U.S. Marine Corps got off, you heard about a thouheadquarters building here Sunday was smiling as he crashed through the barricades in front of the structure, according to a young marine who escaped unharmed.

At nearby Marine offices, Lance Corporal Robert Calhoun, 21, of San Antonio, Texas, said he was behind sandbags on the roof of the four-story battalion headquarters many friends he had lost in the and I heard something hit saudbags like a crash impact. Then I heard an Lebanon. explosion. Once the explosion

went, sir, everything was going."
Facial muscles twitching invol-untarily as he recalled the next know of two that actually walked devastating moments, the marine described how he and a friend literally rode the roof down as the building crumbled.

was behind the sandbags on the quoted another marine who was roof, and stuff was falling sir. I was near the building entrance and latpraying to God, you know, I er described to him the truck and couldn't see it. I guess this is the its driver. way to go, because I didn't know

"As soon as everything stopped, and, as he went by him, he tried, he I waited about 20 more seconds tried, he tried to pull out a magabecause I thought it was incoming zine because it wasn't in his weap-

Britain Urged

U.S. Caution

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

LONDON - Prime Minister

Margaret Thatcher said Tuesday

invasion of Grenada after learning

of them Monday, and added that

no British ships or forces had par-

of Commons, the lower house of

Parliament, that the British Com-

monwealth member nation had

been invaded by an ally, despite the

British government's expressed

misgivings, led to harsh criticism of

both the government and Mr. Rea-

gan by opposition parties and some

of Mrs. Thatcher's own Conserva-

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign

secretary, underwent 45 minutes of

tumultuous questioning when

that had begun to unfold just three

hours after he assured the Com-

mons Monday that there was no

reason to anticipate any military

gan justifies the invasion of an in-

United States's "quite unpardon-able humiliation of an ally."

fused to condemn the invasion.

During her question period, Mrs.

Thatcher said: "We understand

United States was the view taken

different perspective than we

The government said that there

There was no indication of what

were five times as many Americans

Britain might do after the invasion.

The Foreign and Commonwealth

Office said Tuesday that it had no

information on the whereabouts of

Paul Scoon, the governor general who represents Queen Elizabeth II

Britain's only ship in the region,

the frigate HMS Antrim, was or-

dered to stay well away from the

invasion and there was no indica-

tion that its orders have been

Mrs. Thatcher's direct appeal to President Reagan to reconsider the

invasion was reported by sources

here to have come in a short tele-

phone conversation early Tuesday

morning. Sir Geoffrey confirmed that the call had been made.

a political nerve. It came amid

charges by the Labor Party, under

its new leader. Neil Kinnock, that

the government's foreign policy is

too closely linked to that of the

United States and that Mrs. Thatcher's staunch support for Mr. Reagan is not matched by Ameri-

can sensitivity for British interests.

three-hour emergency debate on

Grenada Tuesday in which the gen-

eral question of coordinating for-

eign policy with the United States

was expected to be a major topic.

The Commons has scheduled a

The invasion has clearly touched

as the island's head of state.

as Britons in Grenada.

The government, however, re-

endent state," said Mr. Healey.

called upon to explain the events

The announcement in the House

ticipated.

In Grenada

side me. God help me.'

"We got off the roof and started pulling people off. It didn't help. Couldn't get them, so we ran up here to try to get some help. It was too late. Corporal Calhoun's voice

when he heard "a roaring truck, attack that killed more than 10 percent of the 1,600 U.S. marines in "A bunch," he answered. "I only

out of it alive with nothing wrong." His words faded as he added, "All my friends, a lot of my friends, just about all my friends. uilding crumbled. Although Corporal Calhoun said "Everything started falling and I that he had not seen the truck, he

"The man was wearing green fa-tigues and driving a yellow truck

artillery rounds. . . I got up and on — because we're not allowed to my friend, Joe Martucci, was be- have them in the weapon . . . but by de me.

the time he got everything loaded,
"He was trapped. I unburied him the man had already exploded the

"And there is nothing he could sand people screaming. Help me, do. And, he says, just as the man went by, he says he'll always remember, the guy was smiling."

Asked if he was sorry he came to Lebanon, Corporal Calhoun replied: "I'm not sorry I came here. this happened. I think that we have to be here and I don't think that something like this should deter us from what we're doing."

they got a new target — marines."

Reflecting on the tragedy, he continued: "It's a shame because I that they'd never seen, had kids on the way. They were just saying we only have so many days left until we get to go back. You know we made over 100 days here already, over 150 already. Only a coup more and we'll be back in the

"Some of them are not going



RETURN FROM LEBANON — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy greets a wounded French soldier at a military airport southwest of Paris. The soldier was among the first 11 evacuated after being injured in an explosion in Beirut.

Head of Marines Defends Security at Lebanon Base

(Continued from Page 1) Marine building and the French had clutched his general's stars and Denis Healey, the Labor Party's spokesman on foreign affairs, said headquarters on Sunday.

that the United States and some British Commonwealth nations in spect the site of Sunday's blast, but the words semper fidelis, the Mathe Caribbean had deceived Britain U.S. officials said the main purpose about their plans. "None of the of the visit was to review security objectives stated by President Rea- procedures.

Similarly, barricades and strong security forces were set up around He described the invasion as the the French quarters near the sports **E Four-Nation Meeting** stadium and around positions of the Italian contingent in the peace-keeping force, which was not attacked.

A U.S. official said, "There is a limit to the security measures you that what weighed heavily with the can take and still operate. You can build 10-foot walls five feet thick [3 by a number of Caribbean states meters high and 1.5 meters thick) who undoubtedly see things in a but you can't work like that."

The official said that after Sunday's attacks, "everybody looked at what more might be done," adding that security officers were now posted on the roofs of U.S. buildings to scan the streets for suspi-

cious trucks and cars. General Kelley, who said he planned to remain in Beirut a few days, spent 40 minutes Tuesday afternoon walking around the pile of twisted steel and crushed concrete that was the Battalion Landing Team's quarters.

Rescue workers continued to feverishly search the rubble for bod-

large slabs of concrete.

ies, and operators with heavy Schools Reopen in Chicago cranes were attempting to remove General Kelley said that on his

French capital French officials said the gather-

But there were clear signs that France would express anxiety

peace efforts. Minister of External Relations

The Associated Press

CHICAGO - Schools reopened way to Beirut Tuesday morning he stopped in a military bospital in Weisbaden, Germany, and saw a marine who had been critically into approve a pay agreement.

I'm just sorry that something like

Asked if he was angry, he added: I'm mad, but how can you take it out on the people of Lebanon? See, we're already here. It seemed they had a cease-fire, but it seems like

then written on a piece of paper -General Kelley flew here to in- because he was unable to speak -

> "Anybody who wouldn't be proud to be an American when we have young people like that isn't human," General Kelley said.

The four countries participating in the multinational peacekeeping force will hold an emergency meeting on the bombings Thursday in Paris, Reuters reported from the

ing of officials from the United States, France, Italy and Britain was expected to reaffirm the countries' commitment to the force and to efforts for a political settlement in Lebanon.

about being drawn into a Vietnam-style conflict and would press for wider international involvement in

Claude Cheysson was having pre-paratory talks with the British forin London.

WORLD BRIEFS

HELSINKI (AP) - Delegates from 35 nations began work Tuesday on the agenda for a disarmament conference described by Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen as a new dimension in European security.

The Helsinki deliberations, involving 33 European countries, the United States and Canada, are to lay ground rules for a conference on ays to ease East-West tensions set to begin Jan. 17 in Stockholm.

The negotiations on military questions will add a new, significant dimension to the European security process," Mr. Vayrynen said at the opening of the session. The Stockholm meeting, expected to last at least two years, is a step in the process that began in 1975 when the 35 nations signed the "Final Act" at the Helsinki Conference on European Security

Nakasone Rules Out Early Elections

TOKYO (AP) - Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday he would not order early parliamentary elections despite the political stalemate created by the bribery conviction of the former prime minister, Kaknei Tanaka

In a television interview, Mr. Nakasone said he will not dissolve the lower house of the Japanese Diet, or parliament, until the four-year term expires next June, Mr. Nakasone also indicated that Mr. Tanaka, who has been convicted of receiving \$2 million in bribes from the California-based Lockheed Corp., need not give up his Diet seat.

Led by the Socialists, opposition parties since the verdict have boycott-

ed all but one Diet committee meeting and demanded that a Diet know a lot of people that just got resolution to oust Mr. Tanaka be acted on. There has been speculation married, had wives, had kids born that Mr. Nakasone would hold general elections by the end of the year to that Mr. Nakasone would hold general elections by the end of the year to maneuver his year-old administration out of the deadlock.

Conservative Group Wins Swiss Vote

BERN (AP) - Complete official returns from last week's parliamentary elections confirmed on Tuesday the victory of the conservative Radical Democrats, who increased their representation in the National Council by three seats to 54, their biggest share since the number of seats in the lower house was raised to 200 in 1963.

In the popular vote, they clearly outstripped the Social Democrats, their closest rivals and government partners, for the first time in 58 years, according to a still provisional nationwide survey. In the new National

Council, the Social Democrats hold 47 seats, a loss of four. The complete results are as follows, with the number of seats held in the previous council listed in parentheses: Radical Democrats, 54 (51); Social Democrats, 47 (51); Christian Democratic Party, 42 (44); Swiss People's Party, 23 (23); Independent Alliance, 8 (8); Liberal Party, 8 (8); National Action, 5 (2); Protestant People's Party, 3 (3); Progressive Organization, 3 (2); Environmentalists, 3 (1); Communists, 1 (3); Autonomous Socialist Party, 1 (2); and others, 2 (2).

Papandreou Assailed for Plot Charge

ATHENS (NYT) - Evangelos Averoff, the conservative opposition leader, Tuesday accused Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of slander for alleging that local and international rightist forces, with a base in

Chicago, were conspiring to undermine his government.

He called on the prime minister to provide evidence, but the government spokesman refused to give any further details or comment on the issue. Mr. Averoff said that Mr. Papandreou's claims were unfounded and resulted from his fear that the Socialist government was rapidly losing public support. "The prime minister is resorting to his known tactic of slanderous fireworks," he said.

Mr. Papandreou said Monday that the rightists had set up a fund of \$120 million for the purpose of undermining the Greek economy and government. He said they were setting up offices in Chicago.

Judge Delays Start of De Lorean Trial LOS ANGELES (LAT) - A U.S. District Court judge has admon-

ished the CBS television network for interference with the judicial system in the John Z. De Lorean case and delayed the start of Mr. De Lorean's

trial until he decides what course to take.

Mr. De Lorean's trial on cocaine-trafficking charges was to begin Nov.

1, but the televising Sunday of Federal Burean of Investigation surveillance tapes by CBS and its Los Angeles station, KNXT, brought requests by defense and prosecution attorneys for a delay. The videotapes showed Mr. De Lorean examining the contents of a suntesse purportedly contain-

ing cocaine and his arrest by government undercover agents last year.
In a statement at a hearing Monday, Judge Robert M. Takasugi said he had a duty to protect the judicial system and "the CBS interference in that process may have devastating effects [on the trial]. Hopefully it is not a mortal blow." Judge Takasugi expressed concern about the source of the videotapes, copies of which wound up in CBS's possession.

Heath Denies Pornography Allegation

LONDON (Reuters) — Former Prime Minister Edward Heath denied on Tuesday a courtroom allegation that he had appeared in pornographic

photographs with a woman and a male police sergeant.

Mr. Heath, who led a Conservative government between 1970 and 1974, denied the allegation in a statement read to London's Old Bailey criminal court by his lawyer. The allegation was made in court earlier this

Mr. Heath, 67, is on a lecture tour in the United States. His statement said he was completely innocent and knew none of the parties involved. 'As far as it concerns me, there is no truth whatsoever in this extraordinary story," it added.

U.K. Grants Asylum to Soviet Defector

LONDON (AP) - Britain has granted political asylum to a Soviet ournalist, Oleg Bitov, who arrived in Britain after defecting to the West ast month in Venice, the Home Office said Tuesday.

The Daily Telegraph reported that Mr. Bitov, 52, a former foreign editor of the Soviet weekly, Literary Gazette, was thought to have links with the Soviet state security police, the KGB. The Soviet journalist vanished Sept. 7 while he was covering the Venice International Film Festival. His paper had blamed the CIA for his disappearance. He was being questioned by British security officials at a house near London, according to the Press Association news agency. It said officials were believed to be trying to establish Mr. Bitor's value to Western

were believed to be trying to establish Mr. Bitov's value to Western intelligence agencies. A Home Office spokesman said Britain "had accepted Bitov's application to remain here on a long-term basis."

eign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, 5 Poles Flee by Plane to West Berlin

BERLIN (AF) - Five Poles flew a single-engine propeller plane to West Berlin on Tuesday and asked for political asylum, police said.

The Poles, four men between the ages of 19 and 29 and a 4-year-old boy, landed at Tempelhof Central Airport, a U.S. Air Force facility in West Berlin. They had flown 650 kilometers (about 400 miles) from a sports plane club in Swidnik, near Lublin, in southeastern Poland, a pokesman at Tempelhof said.

The Poles were in West Berlin police custody Tuesday evening, although a spokesman said they would not be charged. Police said they would be taken to a camp for refugees who are waiting for their ? m applications to be processed.

Reagan Says Caribbean Countries Sought Help From U.S.

Administration officials said on this decisive action for three briefed Monday night by Mr. Rea-Tuesday that they had received no reasons reports of direct threats on the lives "First

of the 1,000 or so Americans on the island, many of them medical stusaid was a concern that they could be taken hostage.

case of not waiting until something leftist things violently seized pow- da took shape last week and closely no choice but to act strongly and actually happened to them." Mr. Reagan said, "We have tak-

"First, and of overriding impor-tance: to protect innocent lives, including up to 1,000 Americans dents, but Mr. Reagan moved to whose personal safety is, of course, foreclose what senior U.S. officials my personal concern. Second, to forestall further chaos. And third, to assist in the restoration of condi-Referring to the Americans on tions of law and order and of demthe island, Mr. Reagan said, There ocratic institutions to the island of was no way of leaving. This was House and Senate leaders were

gan and his military aides. The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, said he would not criticize the president's actions for the moment, "We are the opposition, they don't ask for my advice," Mr. O'Neill said Tuesday morning.

The acting chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Daniel Patrick Moymhan, a New York Democrat, raised questions about whether the action violated the charter of the Organization of American States, which forbids military intervention by any mem-

Mr. Reagan said the invasion who spoke on condition that he not was justified under a 1981 mutual- be identified, said the U.S. decision

Mr. Reagan, in defining the objectives of the operation, said:
"Our purpose in being there is only
to enable them [the Grenadians] to

take over their own affairs."

support treaty signed by eastern to mount the invasions "was made the middle of last week" after a "straw poll" of the Caribbean na-

followed the scenario of a naval

exercise conducted two years ago,

The Associated Press reported

sources reported that U.S. troops and the aircraft carrier USS Inde-

pendence were heading for the is-

land. The invasion closely resem-

bled a U.S. naval exercise

conducted in August 1981, which

the government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was over-thrown and killed last week, de-

nounced then as "a practice run for

a direct invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops."

A State Department official,

from Washington.

He said that by Friday, U.S. intelligence was providing informa-tion about the best landing sites. location of coral reefs, the ba ■ U.S. Had Planned Invasion Grenada's security forces, and the



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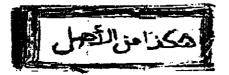
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The U.S. plans to invade Grena- site of arms caches

By Friday night, Pentagon

Distilled by C



Reagan Dismisses 3 Members Of Civil Rights Commission

WASHINGTON — President exercise the power given to him by Ronald Reagan has dismissed three of the six members of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission to make room for his own nominees, the White

VORLD BRIEN

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valive Group Wins Swiss

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Mr. Reagan has been accused of encroaching on the commission's independence since May, when he nominated Morris Abram, John Bunzel and Robert Destro to replace three holdover members from previous administrations. On Tresday, he dismissed those three --Mary Berry, Blandina Ramirez and Rabbi Murray Saltzman

The late of the la He has angered civil rights groups and their allies in Congress, who contend he lacks the legal power to dismiss commission members or replace them against their

> But the White House said in a statement announcing the removals. "It is the constitutional power of appointment, so long a part of the American political tradition, that is at stake here." The dismissals also reflect a con-

tinuing impasse in the Senate that has left the commission without budget anthorization since Sept. 30, the end of the last fiscal year. This issue at stake in this matter is not the removal of certain individuals or the Civil Rights Commission itself," the White House

1957, is an advisory body that investigates discrimination. It has no enforcement powers. It submits reports to the president and Congress and, over the years, many of its recommendations have become

The White House contended legislation before the Senate Judiciary Committee would thwart "the president's ability to exercise his power of appointment" by specifically re-taining the three holdovers he dismissed Tuesday.

Mr. Reagan "is appreciative of Senate confirms the efforts made by a number of used sparingly. senators to reach a common solu-tion on this matter," but disapsible compromise have failed, leaving the commission technically out of business, the statement said

"Thus far, the president has refrained from using his authority to lock has been a source of frustra-remove the commissioners who tion, compounded by anger directwould be replaced by his nominees their qualifications," the White

"But in order to break the present deadlock and allow the commission's authority to be extended, the president has reluctantly con-

minority employment.
The White House statemen Tuesday stressed all commissioners

are Democrats, but they sha

sioners."
The controversy over Mr. Rea-

much on the independence of the commission as their own merits.

So far, none of Mr. Reagan's

nominces has been confirmed. Like the three dismissed Tuesday, they

Reagan's opposition to busing to achieve school integration and af-

firmative action goals to increase

serve "at the pleasure of the president." The prerogative of replacing commissioners — an act requiring Senate confirmation -- has been

Various options had been re-viewed on how to break the immed that negotiations on a pos-e compromise have failed, commission, staggering the terms and retaining the current commis-At the White House, the dead-

ed at the commission in general while the Senate was considering and its Democratic members in were appointed to the commission by President Jimmy Carter, and by President Jimmy Carter, and Mr. Saltzman was named by Presi-

dent Gerald R. Ford.

ARCTIC CRUSH — At least three Soviet ships are still trapped by pack ice off the coast of far northeastern Siberia, Tass reported Tuesday. Icebreakers are en route.

Conservatives Accept Women Rabbis

By Charles Austin

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The faculty at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America has voted 34-8 to admit women to the rabbinical studies program and ordain them as rabbis hin Conservative Judaism

Monday's vote culminated years of controversy over whether Con-servative Judaism could accept women as rabbis, and it was certain to set off additional controversy. The seminary is the only body in

the United States anthorized to ordain Conservative rabbis, and in the past its choices have been uniformly accepted for membership in the Rabbinical Assembly, the major international organization for Conservative rabbis.

Though a majority of Conservative rabbis support the move, there has been considerable opposition from those who believe that ordination for women violates Jewish law.

Until Mooday's vote the seminary had been unable to come to a decision on the matter. In 1979 the faculty put off a vote that would have admitted women. A year later the Rabbinical Assembly voted 156-115 for ordination for women.

to apply for admission was denied membership because she fell four votes short of the two-thirds major-

ity needed. That meeting was marked by cated debate over whether Jewish law permits ordination for women and over how the decision to accept women as rabbis would affect relations with Orthodox Judaism.

Monday's vote is likely to heighten tensions between the Conservative and Orthodox wings of American Judaism. Orthodox Judaism staunchly opposes ordination for women, saying it violates Jewish religious law. It has been increasingly critical of a number of recent decisions taken by both the Conservative and Reform branches of

Reform Judaism has ordained women for the last 11 years; there are now about 60 women rabbis in the United States.

Dr. Gerson D. Cohen, chancellor of the seminary and president of its faculty, characterized Monday's closed meeting as "full of debate" but without rancor.

"We have been able to overcome inhibitions of centuries and achieved a major step in the equal-But last summer, the first woman ization of women in Jewish reli-

Democrat, one of the 21.

The seminary is the highest academic authority for the worldwide Conservative movement, which has rabbis and congregations in North and South America, Israel, Japan and several countries in Europe. As yet, no women have been ordained as rabbis by the Conservative

movement anywhere in the world. A group within Conservative Judaism that opposed the faculty de-cision said after the vote that the decision "defies all norms of Jewish jurisprudence." The group, the president did not apologize. Union for Traditional Conservative Judaism, issued a statement that challenged the way the matter was put to "popular vote of the seminary's entire teaching staff few of whom would claim expertise in Halakha, a third of whom are not rabbis, some of whom are not ing for early passage." even religiously observant." Hafunding bill amendment that would

lakha is Jewish religious law that is based on an oral interpretation of the Scriptures. The dissenting organization said

vote against making loans to Com-munist countries. The amendment it would convene its own panel of passed, 242 to 185. scholars to pass judgment on Jewish legal matters and establish a day night, Mr. Obey said Mr. Reajournal that would serve as "an gan's apology offered only a organ of Halakhic opinion within gradging, convoluted and gracethe Conservative movement.

less" disavowal of the Republican campaign document.

Reagan Tries Appeasing

Democrats on IMF Vote:

By Juan Williams

and Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON - President

Ronald Reagan, yielding to de-mands by the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., has ex-

pressed his "strong appreciation" to 21 Democrats for voting to in-

crease funding for the Internation-

al Monetary Fund without unnec-

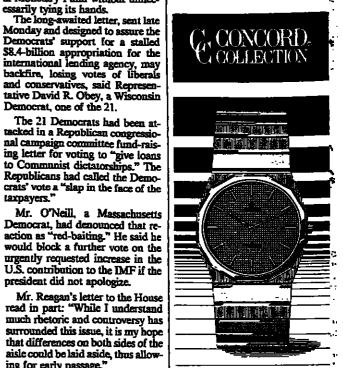
The issue arose over an IMF

require the fund's U.S. director to

In a telephone interview Mon-

taxpayers."

"As a result, he has the worst of both worlds," Mr. Obey said, add-ing that the substance of Mr. Reagan's letter amounts to a repudiaof the restrictive amendment of fered by Representative Phil-Gramm, Republican of Texas.



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Studies Say U.S. Tax Burden on Poor Has Grown Substantially Since 1978

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The federal tax burden on poor people has increased substantially in the last five years, according to new studies by congressional tax experts and sev-

eral economists The increase, they said, continued despite the action taken by Congress in 1981 to reduce tax rates across the board for people at all income levels.

cant for people near the government's official poverty level. A family of four was classified as poor last year if it had cash income of less than \$9.862, which is called the poverty level. The Census Bureau reported in August that 15 percent of all Americans were living below the poverty line.

For a family of four people with an income of \$9,862, federal payroll and income taxes together took 9.6 percent of income last year. By contrast, federal payroll and income taxes took just 4 percent of income in 1978, when the poverty level stood at \$6,662.

The poverty level now is substanadjustment in the starting point for

Hence, according to Engene
Stenerle, an economist at the Treatax-exempt welfare and Social Sesury, "more and more people below the poverty level are becoming subject to federal income taxation."

This reverses a trend established in the last two decades. The study by the professional staff of the joint committee said, "Through the 1960s and 1970s, Congress attempted, in several tax reduction bills, to eliminate the tax burden on families whose incomes were below the poverty line."

Last year a family of four at the poverty level had to pay \$285 in income tax and \$661 in payroll taxes, for a total of \$946, or 9.6 percent of its income of \$9,862. The tax burden is expected to rise to 9.8 percent of the poverty-level income this year and 10.1 percent in 1984,

The tax burdens were somewhat heavier for larger families. For a family of five people last year, the people must start paying income taxes. So a family of five at the poverty line had almost \$2,500 of of the biggest cha

curity benefits, the congressional joint committee said, there are also many poor people who must rely on fully taxable earned income as their primary means of support.

Economists said the increase tax burdens for the "working poor" coincided with two other developments: the government's increasing dependence on payroll taxes to help finance Social Security and Medicare, the health insurance program for the elderly, and the Reagan administration's success in curtailing welfare and Medicaid benefits for the working poor.

percent of all federal revenue in 1965 and 23 percent in 1970, according to Treasury data. They will account for 35 percent this year and 37 percent in 1988, the Trea-

"Payroll taxes are a much heavipoverty level was nearly \$2,500 er burden on low-income earners higher than the threshold at which than are income taxes," Mr. Smeeding said.

taxable income. Such families owed Congress at President Ronald Reareduce cash assistance payment for the working poor.

Pointing to such changes, Jack tionate share of the budget-cutting



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Peronists Stump Among the Opposition

Campaign Foray by Movement's Leader Points Up Close Race for Presidency

Raids Force Nicaragua

guan government announced gressions that imperialism, by

To Make Energy Cuts

By Edward Schumacher New York Times Sernce

CORDOBA, Argentina - Italo Argentino Luder, political heir to Juan Perón, gambied on Peronism's most sacred day by bringing his presidential campaign here to the heart of the opposition. And the crowds roared.

More than 150,000 people, by conservative estimates, carpeted 10 city blocks on Oct. 17, the anniversary of the party's founding. They beat drums and chanted the name that has rocked this nation for 40 years: "Perón! Perón!" But this time they mixed in the name

Many of the younger men, evoking the appeal of Peron's wife Eva to the "shirtless ones," went barechested on a balmy spring night.
With national elections aimed at

ending nearly eight years of military rule scheduled for Oct. 30, the rally was the latest in a revival around the country of Peronism's legendary but long-dormant spirit. Mr. Luder, a silver-haired former law professor and senator whose stiff style was not igniting voters, responded with seldomseen passion. His own shirt collar open, he slashed the air with his hands for emphasis in an off-thecuff speech lashing at Peronism's historical enemies; the military, the

oligarchy and foreign influences. The three, he said, "find themselves in a pitiful agony, and have lost control of the internal and external situation, and have brought motorists will be restricted to 18 us to the border of national dissolu- gallons of gasoline a month com-

tion."
"We declare to all Argentines that Peronism will bring the country justice and order for all - for the helpless, for the forgotten of the

Campaign organizers credit the warned that further conservation

ing campaign by Mr. Luder's rival, Spain. Raul Alfonsin, the candidate of the Radical Party. Mr. Luder is a slight favorite, but pollsters say the race is so close that the Peronists could

lose their first election in 40 years. The Peronist campaign was being largely carried by memories of the Peronist past. Scratchy recordings of speeches by Juan and Eva.

Washington Post Service

sweeping measures Tuesday to save

energy following a series of attacks

by guerrillas on the nation's oil

installations in the past seven

The steps include cutbacks rang-

ing from 10 percent to 30 percent,

depending on the type of consum-

er, in supplies of gasoline under an

existing rationing program and

other measures such as turning off

pared with 20 gallons until now.

Tuesday, were announced in a full-

page communiqué published in

Barricada, the official newspaper

of the ruling Sandinist front. It

The steps, which take effect next

MANAGUA - The Nicara-

revival to a coalescing of the party's bel Peron, Peron's last wife and crowds. Mr. Alfonsin had been many factions in the face of a rous-successor, is in silent self-exile in

Mr. Luder upset party leaders by coming to this interior city. Known for its magnificent colonial churches and universities, Córdoba is Argentina's second city after Buenos Aires. It is also is a political stronghold of Mr. Alfonsin.

Party leaders had demanded that Mr. Luder celebrate the party's founding in the industrial suburbs Perón became campaign mainstays founding in the industrial suburbs to bolster the 66-year-old Mr. of the capital, a Peronist strong-Luder's preference for what he calls hold seen as a safe draw in a num-"prudence." But Eva Perón died in bers war between the candidates 1952 and Juan Perón in 1974; Isa- over who attracts the largest

Anti-Sandinist guerrillas have

staged five attacks on the nation's

oil installations since Sept. 8. The

Central Intelligence Agency urged

the insurgents to start attacking

major economic targets after the

failure last summer of a strategy of

seeking to seize and hold territory

in northern Nicaragua, according to rebel and U.S. intelligence

In the two most damaging raids

so far, guerrillas set fire to fuel

storage tanks in the ports of Cor-

into and Benjamin Zeledon. The

flames destroyed about four mil-

lion gallons of gasoline, diesel oil

and other fuels, or the equivalent of

about a week's national consump-

In addition, guerrillas twice sab-

otaged an underwater pipeline at

the crude oil receiving terminal at

Puerto Sandino that handles more

than three-quarters of Nicaragua's

petroleum imports. In a third inci-dent there, a rebel pilot's rockets

The government did not an-

nounce any tightening in rations

for the military or for industry. Officials said these sectors were

considered too important to be de-

prived of fuel. Some vital industrial installations will be permitted to operate on Saturdays, the commu-

Mexico provides Nicaragua with

virtually all of its crude oil and

refined products. Nicaragua generates about half of its electricity by

3 Party Officials Killed

In Guatemala, Chief Says

GUATEMALA CITY - Three

rural leaders of the Christian Dem-

leader, Vinicio Cerezo, said Mon-

He said he believed local rightist

leaders acting with the support of local authorities carried out the

killings during the past two weeks

in the town of El Semillero, 86

the capital. Christian Democrat of-

ficials say 33 party members have

been killed in 1983 and more than

280 party members have been slain

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

From october 25th to 29th

the very famous Italian orchestra

HENGHEL GUALDI

missed their target

niqué saíd.

burning petroleum.

tion, according to diplomats.

It was on Oct. 17, 1945, that the

Argentine masses, beckoned by Eva Perón, went into the streets and won the release from barracks arrest of Juan Peron, then a colonel. It was the first flexing of the Peronist muscle that was to lead to Juan Perón's election as president months later.

But while the overwhelming response underscored the continuing power of Peronism, Peronism itself remains a tender issue that divides Argentines.

Its adherents insist that it is not a party, but a movement, and it does have mythic appeal. "Peronism until death," declared

Angelo Oscar Ramón, a 52-year-old news vendor who attended the rally with an Argentine flag draped around his neck. We have only one leader — Perón — but Luder is part of the doctrine."

"I am a Peronist from my soul," measures could be adopted in case of "an increase in the terrorist agsaid a tiny 41-year-old nurse in the midst of the throng, "It was Peronism that gave me a scholarship as a means of the CIA, is directing child to be what I am."

Peronism even has its own language. Peronists call each other companeros, or comrades, and the desire to be one is imbued by parents in their children.

Mr. Alfonsin has been reminding voters that past Peronist governments have been marked by terrorism, censorship and union thug-gery. Mr. Luder has accused Mr. Alfonsin of encouraging divisive-ness and has insisted that Peronism

Mr. Luder is a moderate rightist in the party spectrum. That mostly means he is anti-communist, a point that until several days ago he hammered until it conflicted with the discomforting fact that he has been endorsed by the Communists and other leftist parties, whose votes he needs. The leftists say they

are siding with "the people."

But even Mr. Luder, who with the Peronist right is closely allied to labor unions, favors expansive welfare and state control of major industries, such as utilities and oil.

Bill Would Slow Tax Exclusion for Citizens Abroad

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee will propose a postponement of three scheduled increases in the earned-income exclusion for Americans living abroad as part of a plan to raise \$11.5 billion

in federal revenues. The proposal, by Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, would postpone for three years a variety of tax breaks passed in 1981 and 1982. It is to be offered as an amendment to an \$8-billion ocratic Party have been shot to tax bill scheduled for House consideration Thursday.

death in their homes, the party Under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, the exclusion is to rise from \$80,000 for income earned in 1983 to \$85,000 in 1984. to \$90,000 for 1985 and to \$95,000 for 1986 and thereafter. Under Mr. Rostenkowski's proposal the inmiles (139 kilometers) southeast of creases would be delayed until

the Middle East situation," the In-1987, 1988 and 1989. dian Foreign Ministry said. The Aides to Mr. Rostenkowski said ministry said the gunman was "a the amendment should be characforeigner" but did not offer an exterized as a "tax freeze," not a tax planation for the shooting.

The Indian government immediately increased security around all Arab embassies and checked airports, trains, buses, hotels and the whereabouts of foreigners who had recently arrived in New Delhi.

United Press International

Mr. Kourme, 55, was in "deep shock" and was listed in critical condition at the All-India Medical Institute. He was shot seven times and sustained wounds to the neck, shoulder, stomach, leg and side,

The ambassador, who remained conscious throughout the shooting, said, "I have seen him" but gave no other details, police said. The ambassador's cook took Mr. out of the taxi two miles (3.2 kilo-

Kourme to the nearby U.S. Embas- meters) away at a busy intersection sy's health-care unit, where he was and escaped,

"Connaught Place, Connaught

Ali Kourme, Jordan's ambassador The ass to India, was shot Tuesday in front and kept shouting at the driver, of his residence, and the Indian Place. Speed, speed," the driver said. Connaught Place is New Del-Foreign Ministry said the assailant, who escaped, appeared to be "con-nected with the Middle East." hi's main shopping area. "We suspect it is part of the overall terrorism connected with

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir casting his vote Tuesday.

JERUSALEM -- israel voted Tuesday for 147 mayors and local

councilmen in elections that may indicate the popular strength of the

The results could indicate how candidates of the ruling Likud bloc fare without the coalition's founder, former Prime Minister Mena-

chem Begin. The vote could also reflect attitudes toward the ansterity

measures planned by Mr. Shamir to cope with Israel's economic crisis.

Israelis who cast ballots were excused from work, under a decision by the Israeli parliament, the Knesset. The holiday was criticized

Monday by the Jerusalem Post, which said in an editorial: "Three and

a half billion shekels [\$43 million] is what the day off decreed for

Israeli soldiers in Lebanon began casting ballots Monday, and their voting was scheduled to last through Wednesday.

Jordanian Ambassador

To New Delhi Is Shot

NEW DELHI - Mohammad medical institute.

Israelis Take a Day Off

To Elect Local Officials

new prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir.

tomorrow will cost.

"The gunman was 30 to 34 years old, wearing light blue, baggy clothes, and had a moustache," a witness said. "He was a foreigner, not an Indian."

"When the ambassador got out of his black Mercedes in front of his house, the gunman walked up to him and began shooting. When the ambassador fell down after being bit by three shots, the gunman walked closer and stood over him. and kept shooting," the witness

said. Then the gunman ran a little distance to the shops, then walked, and then ran and disappeared."
Police said the assailant fired a few shots from his automatic weap-

on into the air to frighten shoppers who tried to pursue him. He then climbed into a parked taxi and forced the driver to help him escape, police said. He jumped

Iraq Tells Japan of Plan To Bomb Iran Oil Site

tember 1980 when the Iranian-TOKYO -- Iraq has told Japan Iraqi war broke out. Iraqi aircraft bombed the comthat it intends to bomb an unfinished Japanese-Iranian petrochemplex, which was 85 percent comical complex at the Iranian port of pleted, several times in the early Bandar Khomeini, the Japanese stages of the war.

Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. It said that Iraq's deputy foreign minister, Mohammed Said Sahas, told the Japanese ambassador to Baghdad, Keiso Kimura, on Monday that any Japanese on the site

should be withdrawn. A spokesman for the Mitsui group, which heads the Japanese side in the project, said no Japanese were now at the site but more than

1,000 Iranians were carrying out naintenance work there. Work on the complex began in 1973 but was abandoned in Sep-

paper Al-Thawra said were designed to force Iran to the negotiat-

complex to resume in January, but chary of criticizing "the good said the company would watch the guys," such as public school syssituation closely and might have to tems, the civil service and the reconsider its plans.

Israelis Disavowing Link To U.S. Role in Lebanon

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service JERUSALEM - Fearful of 2 public opinion backlash in the United States, Israeli officials have sought to distance themselves from the chain of events that led to the dispatch of marines to Beirut and eventually to Sunday's bomb attack on the Marine headquarters.

The theme that the presence of the marines in Beirut was an "American decision" designed to protect "American interests" has been stressed by government offibeen stressed by government offi-cials and members of the political By Russians opposition alike. .

headquarters of the marines and the French paratroopers serving in the Beitut multinational peace-keeping force would have any imnact on Israel's decision to concentrate its attention and military resources on its "security zone" south of the Awali River, away from the bloodshed and chaos of

The Beirut attacks clearly beightened the Israelis' sensitivity to any suggestion that their policies played a role in the direct U.S. involvement in Lebanon and now suffered during their 16 months in that country.

This was particularly the case because the attacks on the U.S. and French headquarters followed by only a few weeks a radical change in Israeli policy that, in effect, left the task of pursuing some of Isra-el's now-abandoned goals in Lebanon to the multinational force.

The Israeli move into West Beirut was part of an ambitious strategy devised by Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defense Minister Aziel Sharon to see installed in the capital city a Christian-dominated government friendly to Israel. But that goal has now been all but abandoned by Israel's new leaders, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens, who last month ordered an Israeli withdrawal from the Beirut area to the enclave south of the Awali.

Since the Israeli withdrawal, there has been virtually no contact between the U.S. marines and the Israeli Army, stationed less than 25 miles (40 kilometers) to the south, according to an Israeli official.

Israeli officials acknowledged when questioned Monday that Israel still had a stake in the stability of Lebanon, and particularly in the prevention of a takeover or domiation of its northern neighbor by Syria. But they suggested that this was secondary to the "vital interests" the United States has in Leba-

Ronald Reagan's pledge that the United States would not be driven treated before being moved to the from Lebanon by acts of terrorism. there appears to be virtually no support here for a more active Israeli role in attempting to shore up the Lebanese government of Presi-

dent Amin Gemayel. "We could come back to Beirut, but that is not going to happen and I don't think they [the Americans] want us to," a senior official said "You know how painful and dam-

aging it was. We don't need to do session of the parliamentary com-

other Israeli officials. He was quoted as having said that the ma-rines entered Beirut to serve U.S. interests and to demonstrate its disassociation from Israel's policy at the time in Lebanon. He was quoted as having added, "The Reagan administration, the Congress and the American public know why the marines are there."

U.S. Warned At the same time, there was no indication that the attacks on the **On Mideast**

MOSCOW - The Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda said Tuesday that the United States should not use the Benut bombing as a pretext for further involvement in the Middle East.

Pravda said the attack was "a direct result of the adventurist policy of Washington sending in its forces wherever the course of events does not follow the Ameri-

"Use of these blasts as a pretext to a military disaster far worse than any single setback the Israelis have

Middle Eastern affairs will lead to complication of an already dangerous situation," a Pravda commen-tator. Pavel Demchenko, wrote.

He said it was no surprise that Iran had been blamed for the attacks on the French and U.S. contingents of the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon while naval units of the U.S. and England wait off Iranian shores."

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Syria, the Soviet Union's closest friend in the region, had also been mentioned, he said, because Syria stood in the way of U.S.-Israeli

Western and Middle Eastern diplomats said that, while Moscow probably had no hand in the attack, the consequences suited Soviet interests in the region.

"The greater the chaos in Lebanon, the more the Syrians can extend their influence," one said.

The Kremlin has bolstered Syrian forces and given its backing to leftist anti-government troops in Lebanon with the aim of blocking U.S.-led peace arrangements, diplomats said.

■ Izvestia Attacks U.S. Role Earlier, Serge Schmemann of The New York Times reported from

The Soviet position on the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon has been critical from the outset. Izvestia, the government newspaper, declared Friday that U.S. troops were sent into Lebanon "to do what their strategic ally, Lebanon a new victim of the Camp David conspiracy."

in Lebanon can be achieved only by a total withdrawal of Israeli and Western troops. At the same time, ference" of these troops could not be equated with the presence of Soviet-backed Syrian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon since these had been brought into the country by a decision of the Arab League

Izvestia said the Soviet Union supported the "legitimate demands Testifying Monday at a closed of the Lebanese national-patriotic forces and of Syria for the withmittee on defense and foreign af- drawal of Israeli occupation troops fairs, Mr. Arens reportedly empha- and interventionist 'multinational sized the point made repeatedly by forces.'"

U.S. 'Neoliberals' Gather To Redefine Their Cause

By William E. Farrell New York Times Service

RESTON, Virginia — They call themselves "neoliberals" and admit, as one of their founders put it, that it is a "terrible name for an More than 200 of them - politi-

cians, teachers, lawyers and others —gathered here last weekend, Sur-rounded by brisk hints of autumn, they sequestered themselves in meeting rooms to seek ways to match their evolving ideas with a constituency they feel is waiting to be mobilized.

The conference was sponsored by The Washington Monthly, a small, spirited publication that is as serious as it is impecunious. The rm "neoliberal" was coined by Iraq's threat to bomb it again Charles Peters, a sprightly man who founded the magazine in 1969 and is its editor in chief. Mr. Peters, a former Peace Corps official and one of Washington's more genial iconoclasts, would like to find a better term to describe a movement that questions the tenets of what he and his followers call the "old liber-

> In a speech that acknowledged that the movement lacked unanimity on a number of issues, Mr. Peters said: "First of all, and most important of all, we are liberais."

> we criticize liberalism not to destroy it but to renew it by freeing it from its myths, from its old automatic responses in favor of unions and big government and against business and the military," he said. "We want to rescue liberalism from the prejudices, the blinders that keep it from seeing reality."

He went on to say that "neoliber-A Mitsui spokesman said the als" were out to rectify a calcified agreement called for work on the concept of liberalism that was

say anything good about "the bad gnys, meaning the police, the mili-tary, businessmen and religious

He criticized the "me generation" attitude as a pernicious one, potentially debilitating to a sense of national unity, and said that, for far too many people, liberalism had devolved into a politics of lip service in proportion to the personal comforts one had attained

"Neoliberalism," he said, meant, among other things, "voting for a candidate not on the basis of what he has done for you or your special group but on the basis of what he has done for the community as a The conference included panel

discussions on education; health and the environment; law and the courts; national security, economic growth; and one called, simply, values, which drew a large aud

At the discussion on education Governor Bruce E. Babbitt of Arizona, a Democrat, said the Democrais had for too long been "held in bondage by their own constituency, the education establishment."

Peggy Holliday, principal of Daniel Middle School in Raleigh North Carolina, said, "We've got sorry teachers — God knows, we've got some bad ones - and it takes almost an act of God to get rid of

There appeared to be general agreement that liberals were too bent on solving disputes through litigation. At the law and courts panel, the moderator, Robert M. Kans, said: "There are more lawyers in this room than in all of

Professor Robert Nagel of the University of Colorado Law School said the courts had often gone to "zany extremes," citing as an extems, the civil service and the ample one argument that "sleeping unions, and equally unwilling to is a symbolic act of speech."

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followed agreement between the Mitsui group and its Iranian part-ner, the National Petrochemical Company, to complete the project, with Iran providing the money and ditsui the expertise Mitsui has refused to provide additional funds beyond the \$3.2 bil-

lion already spent and has insisted that hostilities in the area must stop before it would return Japanese staff to the site. Iraq said last week that it had mined the approaches to Bandar Khomeini in one of several moves that the ruling Ba'ath Party news-

The Japanese international trade and industry minister, Sosuke Uno, said at a press conference that Japan was seriously worned by the

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September 1

English Lavender Making Last Stand

By Erica Brown

TONDON -- There is something quintessentially English about the scent of lavender, conjuring up, as it does, the gardens of thatched cottages admit with the plant and elegant, snowy-baired women who always wear pearls and still powder their noses. But,

like them, English lavender is something of an endangered species, even though natural scents, herb-based toiletries and potpour-ri are increasing in popularity on both sides of the

Atlantic. Today the only commercial prower of lavender in England is Norfolk Lavender Ltd. in Hea-

"The whole lavender business almost died in the 1930s," said Henry Head, Norfolk's -managing director. "Partly

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Redefine Their !

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it was because the traditional grow-ing areas close to London fell to it for snake bites; others suggested surburbia, but mostly it was belavender from France, the other closets to keep moths at bay. main producer, stopped under the Occupation, and that kept the industry here afloat."

Norfolk Lavender grows its crop on about 100 acres (50 of them on the Sandringham Estate and leased from the queen) in and around Heacham, a village in northern Norfolk.

All commercially grown lavenders are hybrids and must be propagated by cuttings, Head said, adding: "We are constantly crossing varieties to try to get a higher oil-producing plant that, at the same time, keeps its fragrance. Once we find one — we get about one good cross per 1,000 tries — it takes two years to make sure the new variety is true. Only then can you take perhaps about 50 cuttings. Five years later you check those and take 50 more cuttings. Since you need 5,000 plants an acre, it can take about 20 years to get a five-

Gold metal corners

longer. "You get more oil from flowers that are dying." Head said. Until 1964 the cutting was done by hand. Now a mechanical cutter does the work.

The flowers and stalks are shipped to a distillery, where those intended for oil are packed into

copper stills. The result, a mere hour later, is jars of water with oil floating on top.

The distilled essence, on which the concern says the profit is minimal, smells nothing like gentle lavender. Indeed, little at all, but it has an astringen cy that hits the nostrils. For perand toilet water, which are more profitable, it is diluted, 4 percent essence to 96 per-

> Lavender oil has a long history of medicinal use as an antiseptic

cent denatured

it for headaches and faintness), and cause of the introduction of syn- the flowers have been used for centhetic essences for perfume. Then turies, strewn among linen or tied during World War II all export of into small bags and hung in clothes

To get products containing true English lavender you have to be careful. "Many of the English firms use French lavender," said Head, and it seems the French does not have the subtlety of the English.

"We have a long association with Yardley and sell just under half our output to them," Head said, referring to the English cosmetics and tolletries producer. "The rest goes into our own products."

Even with Yardley products the shopper must be careful, Head said. In the United States, Yardley is operated under license by Jovan, a division of the Beecham Group of

for Yardley United Kingdom, commented: "Jovan sticks closely to the original formula, but you would notice a difference in fragrance if cre field."

you put the two side by side. NorForty people, most of them seafolk lavender has, if you are a good sonal workers, harvest the lavender 'nose,' a distinct and unique scent."

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Tomoka turns his back on the tube to examine human fans.

Checking Out the Fans In the Washington Zoo

By Sandra Evans Teeley Washington Post Service

ASHINGTON — He sat transfixed before the screen, tching the Redskins as he ate his natural-food snack. They would score, but he would show no emo-tion. At times, he would simply walk away in silence if the action wasn't to his liking, but then he would return.

Across the hall, his neighbor Azy was more expressive. As the football players returned to the scrimmage line, Azy leaped up excitedly, stared intently at the TV set -and urinated directly under it. He then went about the more absorbing business of chewing gum and climbing a tree at the same time.

In many ways, typical Skins fans, but in other ways not. These have more body hair than most and are confined behind bars, in the Great Ape house at the National Zoo. While some of them have definite potential as linemen or even quarterbacks (one recently escaped gorilla in another part of the country threw a hapless human number of yards without the slightest threat of being sacked, according to one zoo assistant), this is as close as they are likely to get to

Each gorilla and orangutan in the Great Ape house now has access to a TV set, thanks to donations, and on any given Redskins' Sunday they join millions of fans in front of the tube.

the National Football League jun-

"We did it to counteract the boredom," Caldwell Graham, animai keeper leader at the Great Ape house, said of the decision to give the apes something to look at be sides each other and the steady stream of hairless visitors. There is only so much a gorilla or orangutan can do in a cage, Graham pointed

Some of the apes weren't in-clined to watch the 'Skins take on the St. Louis Cardinals in one recent game. Primates on the other side of the bars did watch, however - fathers, mothers and kids who came for the apes but lingered over the Redskins.

"Must not be much of a game if even the gorilla isn't watching," one man said lightly as he moved to turn away. In fact, most of the crowd, out in force in spectacular weather, didn't watch for long as the Redskins rolled to an easy victory over the Cardinals.

Football is only one thing the apes watch. They particularly like to see other animals, and are drawn to cartoon shows as well, Graham

A zookeeper of more than 30 years' experience, Graham said he had not noticed any changes in the apes' basic behavior since they started watching TV. Their natural inclinations apparently were already violent before they tuned in. "He's a beautiful specimen, but he's mean, boy," Graham said of Hercules, an 18-year-old gorilla

that sat spellbound watching the

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Redskins game as he are straw and

Hercules appeared the most interested of the apes in the game. But then he's seen his own day of trades and popular appeal: On loan from the Baltimore Zoo, he was acquired with 2,000 books of tradstamps collected by the people of Baltimore, according to his zoo biography.

In contrast to Hercules' interest the gorilla on the other side of the Great Ape house steadfastly refused to watch, staying far away and barely glancing in the direction of the best TV in the house, a color

Azy the orangutan knew how to steal the show, anyway. The crowd deserted the 'Skins and jammed into the narrow space in front of the orangutan cage to watch in de-light as Azy tried to blow a bubble with his chewing gum and finally pulled the gum out of his mouth with his toes.

You don't get that from Joe Theismann, folks.

A Rare and Radiant 'Cherry Orchard'

By Sheridan Morley

r ONDON — The whirling of L time brings in strange theatri-cal revenges: When Lindsay An-derson first directed "The Cherry derson first directed "The Cherry Orchard," at Chichester in an un-distinguished 1966 season, he was accused by one critic, Mervyn Jones, of selling out his Royal Court heritage to "a Haymarket tradition of famous actors and actresses which dispenses with any overall design or interpretation of the play." Now Anderson has returned to the play and taken it straight into the Theatre Royal Haymarket, where, sure enough, it works very well indeed.

This theater is rather better suited to the play than was Chichester, where the final locking in of Firs always seemed a little strange given that the open stage had about half a dozen exits out of any of which he could have wandered. In Bernard Miles's wonderfully dotty new rendering he is well and truly shuttered up to die as they start to chop down the cherry trees, and we are left with the eary double vision of an actor whose theatrical heritage is also now in Mermaid jeopardy.

But Anderson's new production

Yet, coming as it did less than a decade after the celebrated Moscow Art Theater visit to Sadler's real comedy instead of the phony has announced. The stamp was nostalgia, Anderson's original first issued in 1954.

final romantic root around the human bric-a-brac, dealing along the way with aged and even loonier retainers. Thus we get not only

Chekhov.

WASHINGTON - The oldest stamp in the U.S. Postal Service inventory, a two-cent likeness of Wells had shown us how to get the Thomas Jefferson, will be retired cobwebs off Chekhov and play the after Nov. 30, the Postal Service

No More Jefferson Stamps

'David' Museum Is Closed for Repairs

The Associated Press

F LORENCE - Authorities have closed for repair the Academy of Fine Arts in Florence. which houses works of art that include Michelangelo's David.

City officials said Tuesday that the museum would be shut for

Williams partnership suggested that you did not have to be Russian THE LONDON STAGE

comedian untrained in the major

his stage tracks in much the same

nium arch, never more welcome, the real bonus this time is Joan

Plowright: In a radiant return to

the live theater after far too long an

absence, her Ranevskaya is the first

great dame) rooted in a kind of warm local experience all too sel-

dom achieved by the British in

to her estate for the last time it is

almost as a character out of Enid

Bagnold or N.C. Hunter, whose

ghosts still inhabit the Haymarket:

She is all of our faintly loony aunts

going back to the family attic for a

When this Ranevskaya returns

Apart, however, from the prosce-

to forecast the coming of a revolu-tion or regret the losing of a childhood nursery. Anderson's return to "The Cher-Orchard" has recaptured a lot of that feeling: The only actor to survive into the current cast is Bill Fraser as a splendidly blustery Si-meonov-Pischik, but in giving the role of Gayev to another West End

in 20 years to challenge Peggy Ash-croft's and is (unlike that other

is in no need of such nudges from real life: It builds and strengthens on its Chichester roots, gaining im-measurably from many of the lessons learned there. Back in 1966, you have to recall, they were still only a year or two from the great Lawrence Olivier-Michael Red-grave triumph at Chichester with "Uncle Vanya," and another Che-khov must have seemed an obvious winner. In fact it was not, largely because of Celia Johnson's deep unhappiness in the role of Madame Ranevskaya on the open stage, and the fact that she and Hugh Williams, as Gayev, seemed to be recalling "Brief Encounter" rather than the collapse of the Russian landed gentry.

about four months for major work such as installation of air condi-

tioning and humidity control. The work is to start next month. David, hewn from a block of marble abandoned by another sculptor, is celebrated for its anato-

finished in 1503.

"Cherry Orchard" was the first to relate the play to local sensibilities:

Tom Courtenay as an angryyoung-man Trofimov and even the clenched elegance of the Johnson-Williams partnership suggests.

Lord Miles solemnly addressing his remarkable insights, superior in almost every way to the recent National Theatre revival; yet it is no discredit to the present performance of Bernard Miles that I left the play to local sensibilities:

Replace of the Johnson-walking disaster Yepibodov and discredit to the present performance of Bernard Miles that I left the play to local sensibilities:

Replace of the Johnson-walking disaster of the Jo chiced conjuring governess. On the other side of the green baize door we get Joanna David and Cora Kinnaird in fine elegaic form as Varya and Anya, while hovering somewhere on the threshold is Frank Finlay's Lopakhin.

Finlay and Plowright as a stage team go back a long way, which means we can take for granted Lopakhin's unstated devotion to the lady from whose estate he is about to evict her. But the purchase of the cherry orchard is not played here as cherry orchard is not played here as the usual act of aggression in a class war. Instead, it is just one more that his final appearance should Grienes), Anderson has clearly laid and the tears oddly enough in the man witnessing a murder and eyes of the one man not truly af- turned out in the end to be about fected by the sale (the neighboring Pischik), that we realize we are al-

ready past the watershed. This is a production of rare and quite the same again.

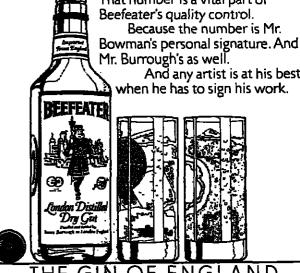
it inevitably thinking about the last Firs I had seen: Sir Ralph Richardson, whose death was announced death we have lost perhaps not the Prospero but certainly the Merlin of our theater. Of the four great actor-knights of the British classi-

cal stage in this century, he alone dealt directly in magic. He was Priestley's supernatural inspector ways knew that there was going on classics (Leslie Phillips) and in having Trofimov played once again by one of the most promosing actors of the current New Wave (Frank Crimes). Anderson has classical later, with the suitcases in the hall and the tears oddly enough in the nothing less than Italy at war. With Richardson gone, the "inner voices" are never going to sound

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Why the Marines Die A Time for Straight Talking

To the agonizing question of why American soldiers are dying in Lebanon, President Reagan offers only a barren list of one-line slogans. However sincere, they are not thought through. The grief and responsibility that Mr. Reagan feels as commander in chief blur his vision and dangerously distort his speech.

The United States Marines must stay, Mr. Reagan declares, "until the situation is under control." But Lebanon has been beyond anyone's control for eight years.

The marines and allied forces are seeking

the "withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon," he says. But neither they nor the Lebanese army have the capacity to make Syria withdraw. And Israel, which does, refuses to pay the price of trying.

Stability in Lebanon, the president goes on,

is "central to our credibility on a global scale . The struggle for peace is indivisible ... If I ebanon ends up under the tyranny of forces

hostile to the West, not only will our strategic position in the eastern Mediterranean be threatened, but also the stability of the entire Middle East, including the vast resource areas of the Arabian Peninsula." But Lebanon has been tyrannized since 1975 by Syria, by the PLO and by its own feeding sects, with no perceptible erosion of American, Israeli, Saudi or other pro-Western interests.

The president seems to be saying nothing more than "Damn the torpedoes." Can he think of no way to justify or avenge the loss of life without asserting stakes that no one saw even 48 hours ago? Are there no worthwhile American ventures with limited objectives? Must everything that is worth trying require playing double or nothing?

The wise course will be found only by carefully, candidly calculating the stakes. Americans need to show their president that they can bear the truth, if he can bear to present it:

"My fellow Americans, "You have the right, in the face of our common tragedy, to hear an honest accounting of our purpose and intentions in Lebanon.

"Our marines are there by a historical accident. They first went in with other allied forces last year to help disperse the PLO and save Moslem lives by ending Israel's march to Beirut. Then we pulled them out, perhaps too quickly, only to see the Phalangist president killed and his militia massacring Palestinians. So we went back in to give Amin Gemayel, the president's brother, a chance to form a government that might negotiate for the withdrawal of both the Israeli and Syrian armies.

"It didn't work. The Israelis agreed to leave but the Syrians refused. They want to annex much of Lebanon or at least to dictate its policies. Lebanon is a society where Christians have held most of the power and privilege even though there are now more Moslems in the population. The Syrians played on the resulting resentments to challenge the Christian-led government. And by using hit-and-run terror attacks, they induced the Israelis to retreat southward. With the Israelis sidelined and with Soviet help, Syria regained its dominance.

"So we kept the marines to help the Gemayel government in the bargaining. We think the Moslem factions may still prefer working with Christians to conquest by Syria. Arranging a reconciliation has been discouragingly difficult, but a meeting is scheduled for next week in Geneva. Negotiations won't be easy. The Gemayel family may be unwilling to yield enough to Moslems. Some of the Moslems think they can chase us out and get still better

terms. Syria's allies may sabotage any deal.
"But I don't discourage easily and Americans don't run from danger. We will give reconciliation a chance. But all sides need to remember that it is Lebanon's interests that are on the line, not ours. The Lebanese now have to choose between unity and more civil war or conquest. The marines will stay long enough for them to make their choice.

"It wouldn't help to say that will be for a month, or three, or six. But there are limits. We can look after ourselves in better ways and better places."

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

... and Also for an Inquiry

Who does not ask in bewilderment why more effective measures were not taken against a vehicle suicide mission, a familiar terrorist tactic in Lebanon and elsewhere and one that had been used against Americans in Beirut to devastating effect only a few months earlier? It is not the only question to arise from the carnage, but it is the first question.

It seems that the marines were trapped not so much in the literal flat land of the airport coastal plain as in the figurative flat land of official thinking about their role. Even after the premises of the policy were undermined by events, the Pentagon clung to a calculation that the marines were in Lebanon to keep a peace that would steadily take root as foreign troops departed and the Lebanese factions drew together. Reasonable precautions were taken, but for the most part only within the

context of those rather sanguine expectations. After the blast, for instance, it was explained that the marines' specific mission of keeping the airport open and walking Beirut back to precluded constructing the kind of "fortress barriers" that might have stopped the deadly truck. This statement has a certain ring of alibi after the fact. Surely the purpose of creating a "presence" did not require that these marines be left as vulnerable as they patently were on

Sunday morning; and surely something short of "fortress barriers" could have been devised.

It says something about earlier planning that after the event ideas started to bubble up promising greater immediate physical security for the marines even without a formal change in their mission. Let the marines bivouac on ships offshore, it was suggested; double the guard; expand the defense perimeter; shift from a "static" to a "forward" defense; move the patrol bases around or to different locations: reduce concentrations of marines.

We are in no position to judge which of those or other suggestions make the most military sense. Our point is that the explosion quickly expanded the list of threats and contingencies which the military accepted as necessary to weave into its plans.

A disaster on this scale - like the aborted Iran rescue effort - invariably calls into question some of the fundamental procedures of military planning and command. Is there something in the system that impedes anticipaseem not all that hard to have anticipated?

No one wishes to belabor the military at a time of its special distress, but the analysis that must be part of future planning requires an unflinching inquiry.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Abandon Lebanon or Help It?

Any U.S. withdrawal under pressure from Lebanon could unleash conflicts and upheavals beyond prediction. Therefore, the Reagan administration must redeploy and protect the marines in Beirut in ways that constitute a show of strength, not weakness - and in ways that reassure a troubled people. - The Baltimore Sun.

Tragically it is time to recognize that there are honorable tasks on this Earth that cannot be completed. That if there were 16,000 U.S. Marines committed to peacekeeping in Lebanon - instead of the 1,600 who were there before 6:20 Sunday morning — they could not impose order, political stability, on the warring, hating, barbarous factions that are there. Nor, finally, could 160,000.

- The Philadelphia Inquirer.

The tragic deaths of more than 200 U.S. Marines and French soldiers emphasize anew

the need for the White House to spell out clearly to Congress and the American people just why the marines are remaining in a dangerous, exposed defensive posture that will inevitably cost more lives.

- The Sacramento (California) Bee Should the Marines remain in Beirut? Only

if the situation allows the international force to perform its original function. The Lebanese factions are scheduled to meet in Geneva to try for some sort of national reconciliation. If this process begins and seems to hold some hope for peace and unity, the marines should remain and help. If the meeting doesn't take place, or fails in its purpose, the marines should come home. They can make no contribution during continued civil war in Lebanon.

— The Anniston (Alabama) Star.

We must, of course, continue to press for the involvement of a United Nations peacekeeping force that would allow us to withdraw.

- USA Today.

FROM OUR OCT. 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: The Balkans Depress Stocks

LONDON - The Stock Exchange is complaining bitterly of the state of idleness forced upon it by the trouble in the Near East. Markets become more listless every day, with prices crumbling away from sheer lifelessness. Notwithstanding the uncertainty of the international outlook, some investment continues, but not sufficient to send prices up, so that Consols, after a series of see-saw movements, remain about the same as a week ago. The Tsar of the Bulgarians is anxious for a good understanding with Turkey. Nor does anybody believe that Servia and Montenegro would rush - to their destruction, which a war with Austria-Hungary would almost assuredly mean.

1933: Are Nazis at Work in America? WASHINGTON — Representative Samuel Dickstein, chairman of the House immigration committee, announced that he would begin an investigation of alleged Nazi propaganda activities in the United States. Meanwhile, the November issue of "Harpers" magazine publishes an account of alleged efforts of Nazi propagandists to spread the Hitler doctrine in the United States. It states that the Nazis have propagandists in all leading American cities. It charges that the Hitlerites control two New York newspapers, one published in German and the other in English. It adds that many of the propaganda bureaus are run by Americans, but under orders from Germany.

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WASHINGTON — In his response to the single bomb blast that wiped out a large part of the U.S. Marine contingent in Lebanon. President Reagan's first reflex went unwittingly to the heart of the central question now confronting his administration, Congress and the European allies: What is the mission of the peacekeepers?

"These deeds make so evident the bestial nature of those who would assume power, if they could have their way and drive us out of that area," President Reagan declared, that we must be more determined than ever that they cannot take over that vital and strategic area of the Earth - or, for that matter, any other part of the Earth." "Bestial" was the word for the

deeds, all right. But who are "they"? Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger cites "circumstantial evidence" pointing to members of a radical Shirte Moslem sect linked to the venomously anti-American Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran. But Mr. Reagan did not have Iran in mind when he spoke of "those who would assume power" in Lebanon or "any other part of the Earth."

No, when Ronald Reagan says

By Philip Geyelin

of all evil in the world —the Soviets. But if that is what he thinks the multinational force is up against, then Henry Kissinger, Sam Nunn and Charles Mathias have it right: For Mr. Reagan's sense of mission, there are either far too many

"peacekeepers" or far too few. "Our forces in Lebanon are not a deterrent," says Senator Nunn, alconvinces him that the marines have become no more than "hostages."

cy. "The Syrians are the key to the Mideast," he also contends, "and we

Quite so, says Henry Kissinger up to a point. He shares the Reagan perception that "the fundamental sources of the trouble now in Lebanon are the Soviet Union and Syria and the radical forces in Lebanon." A bargain can be struck - but not by lowering the peacekeeping profile. Any attempt to minimize casualties by withdrawing the marines to

"they," he generally means the focus

though that is what we had been told. The weekend's decimation

But to remove them, Senator Mathias argues, would be to "reward the murderers." The marines must stay as reinforcement for diploma-

aren't turning the key."

If the Israelis Left, Maybe the Americans Could

TERUSALEM -- The carnage of American and French troops in Beirut was not an act of terrorism. It was an act of war.

Nor was this a Gulf of Tonkin incident. engineered to justify American combat in a war against an identified foe. It was an assault carried out by a still-faceless enemy to force America either to retreat or to take sides openly.

That so much slaughter could be achieved so easily against American arms is a demonstration that the marines' stated mission as a "peace-keeping force" is a self-induced delusion. They could not have been surprised so savagely had they taken wartime security precautions.

Regardless of Washington's intentions, the marines are not in Lebanon as friendly neighborhood cops. They are in territory part friendly, part hostile, where it is almost impossible to tell which is which. As long as they remain, they must be allowed to deploy and protect themselves appropriately. They are in a war zone. No peace exists to be "kept," and they are too few, too lightly equipped, to impose a truce.

Serious questions can be asked as to whether they should have been sent in the first place. But they are now there and they have been wantonly bloodied. That has created new stakes for the United States that can only be ignored at great peril to American policy around the world.

The marines must not now be withdrawn. It would be a major defeat. But neither can they stay, in their current murky context. Washington urgently needs a lucid understanding of what it can do in Lebanon, and of what is required to achieve the possible.

By Flora Lewis

It is not possible for the United States to resolve the longstanding murderous quarrels of the Lebanese. In 1958 President Eisenhower sent 30,000 United States troops to Lebanon in more favorable circumstances. That cooled things for a while, but the issues have not really changed. The difference is that the scope of the conflict has broadened and the firenower of the participants has increased dramatically.

Whether it is possible to maintain Lebanon's "sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity," which the United States has set as its goal, is not a question Americans can or should try to answer. That is the first point to recognize.

Lebanon itself is not of strategic importance nor vital interest to America. If it could be insulated from the much wider conflict in the Middle East, the United States could depart. That is not possible in the existing situation. And it is more self-delusion to think that pressing for "national reconciliation talks" among the Lebanese will work the miracle. Talks are useful, but they cannot be decisive.

Since the prime American goal now must be to create a situation in which withdrawal is honorably possible, the political and military effort has to be directed at insulating Lebanon. The difficulties are extreme, but anything less will only compound the trouble.

Nothing is to be gained by pretending to ignore the fact that the marines, and the rest of the multinational force, are in Lebanon because

of last year's Israeli invasion. Even Israelis are coming to realize how terribly misgnided their government was in thinking it could impose the creation of a sturdy ally that way.

So nothing is to be gained by imagining that some kind of "strategic consensus" with Israel could tranquilize Lebanon and case America's burden. It would be a formula for increased involvement and even less control of events. Nor should the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, which provides for complete Israeli withdrawal,

be undone. It should never have been negotiated in the way it was, but it now exists and should not be jettisoned. It should be put into effect.

Israel should be brought to recognize that its precondition of complete Syrian withdrawal is neither reasonable nor feasible. The Israelis did not go to war to force Syria out of Lebanon. They cannot expect an American-sponsored semi-peace with Lebanon to achieve that.

Some assurances that southern Lebanon will not again be occupied by hostile outside forces are a legitimate requirement. But the longer the Israeli occupation lasts, the more hostility it provokes in the local population. America can and should do all possible to enable the Lebanese army and the United Nations forces to neutralize the area in return for an Israeli withdrawal. Quiet probes in Damascus might well

bring Syrian support for such an agreement.

The kind of "strategic cooperation" to which
the United States is now entitled from Israel is
to leave Lebanon so that America can find its own way to leave Lebanon to itself.

The New York Times.

less visible positions would be "a contradiction in terms."

Ever the conceptualist, Mr. Kissinger would set a mission for America and its allies commensurate with wider policy aims: not just "national reconciliation" in Lebanon, by way of clearing the way for the re-moval of foreign forces and restoration of Lebanese sovereignry, but a comprehensive Arab-Israeli-Palestinian settlement in keeping with last year's Reagan "imitative."

And ever the power-balancer, Mr. Kissinger would begin by redressing the power balance. His clear implication is that more troops are needed, not fewer - and more actively deployed. "There is no sense having American forces that cannot make a decisive difference."

There is still less sense in having idle Israeli forces "20 kilometers from where Americans are being killed." So Mr. Kissinger would somehow find a way to use Israeli power to tilt the power balance. Then he would make an offer the Syrians couldn't refuse.

But suppose Iran is proved to be the guilty party? Mr. Kissinger would not "strike back" in Iran. He would "strike back" in Lebanon." How? Mr. Kissinger doesn't know, precisely. But he says, "There's a new trick that is being used, where somebody throws a boulder down a mountainside and, when a rockslide starts, claims the rock that killed a passerby is not the rock they threw." Translation: He would hold the Syrians, and by extension the

Soviets, accountable.

That is a solution with an unmistakable Vietnam echo: Bomb Hanoi and mine Haiphong and you get the Paris accords. But there is another Vietnam echo: Just about all the public and congressional pressure seems to be running in favor of a more discreet, less dangerous peace-keeping mission for the marines. The Israelis are dug in south of

the Awali River precisely because they grew tired of taking casualties. Thus, while Henry Kissinger can afford the courage of Ronald Rea-gan's convictions, Mr. Reagan cannot. Having committed troops to an untenable position for purposes far more modest than those he now proclaims and against odds he did not anticipate, he has little choice but to define a mission that meets the political imperatives - domestic and international — as well as the mili-

tary exigencies on the ground. His narrow choice comes down to a continued U.S. military presence, with tighter security. His hope has to be that demonstrable staying power will do for diplomacy what heavier firepower would do -if you accept the Kissinger design.

The Washington Post.

In the East Bloc, Demonstrating for Political Rights Is a Crime

B RUSSELS — It was not only a verdict, but a challenge and an

ruled that Mr. Begun had "for 10 years systematically reproduced and nated, with the aim of overthrowing the existing political system, documents against the state, inciting hate toward the Soviet nation and deforming the domestic and for-

eign policy of the Soviet state."
Yet Mr. Begun is guilty of no crime, even under Soviet law. His problem goes back to 1971, when he requested permission to emigrate to Israel. Since then he has worked to promote the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate and to live within a Jewish culture while waiting to leave.

In 1971 Mr. Begun's demand to emigrate was refused on the pretext that he had had knowledge of unidentified "secret files." He was dismissed from his research job at an electronics institute and consequently sentenced in 1977 to a year's deportation to Siberia for "parasitism." Just as he finished that term he was arrested again, under a new trumpedup charge, and sentenced to three years of exile in Siberia.

When he returned in 1982 he was sent to prison again, and this time it seemed to be for good — a 12-term. His wife and son were allowed to see him in court only at the last moment. as his sentence was being read. It was a clever way for Soviet justice to say that he had been tried in open court, and at the same time to be unbothered by any witness. Even without witnesses, the truth came out.

The significance of the Begun trial is larger than the fate of an individual. The severity of the verdict is a clear admission that what is known as the Jewish question in the Soviet Union is a serious problem. The Vladimir verdict was clearly

meant as a warning to all of the Soviet Union's militant Jews, and particlarly to the "refuseniks" who have been denied the right to emigrate to Israel. There are about 10,000 of them now in the Soviet Union. They are under permanent harassment, since they may neither leave the country nor work there.

In harassing the 10,000 who have

undergone a fate similar to that of Mr. Begun or risk being put on trial at any moment, the Kremlin is really aiming to dissuade about 300,000 persons who have invitations from relatives abroad to join them. An invitation is the first step in a series of moves required to obtain an exit visa. The "sale" of Jews is a factor of

Soviet foreign policy, particularly in Moscow's ties with the United States. Because of the chill in U.S.-Soviet relations, the issue of Jewish emigration is not currently front-page news. Yet, while more than 50,000 Jews left the Soviet Union in 1979, only about 100 a month have left so far this year.

An "anti-Zionist committee," in the sinister Stalinist tradition, has been set up in Moscow to declare that "all the Jews who wanted to leave have already left the Soviet Union."

admission of a major problem.

Those who remain — more than 2

Yossif Begun, 52, a doctor of mathmillion — live in an atmosphere that Those who remain — more than 2

ematics, has just been sentenced to is best understood through a recent seven years of gulag plus five years of book, "The Class Essence of Zion-internal exile. The court of the city of ism." The author, Lev Kornieyev, as-Vladimir, 200 miles from Moscow, serts that Zionist leaders and Jewish bankers "helped Hitler gain power in Germany and participated in the extermination of other Jews." Even more damaging than this simplistic aberration is the conclu-

sion of this book, which has had a print run of several hundred thousand copies. It maintains that any sympathy toward Israel is proof of double allegiance," an accusation

that the country is changing.

There was virtually no violence,

blemakers who had become regular fixtures at such events. More important, "civil disobedience" and "passive resistance" have become respectable instruments of

re-examining their role in the world and in the Western alliance. This reflects a growing fear that Europe, and West Germany in particular, would likely be the main battlefield in any East-West conflict, nuclear or conventional, and that deployment of new intermediate-range weapons, in-stead of diminishing the possibility of such conflict, might beighten it.

Of all the arguments and slogans heard during this fall's series of peace marches, human chains, rallies, sit-ins, blockades of military installations and other demonstrations, the one that seems to have made the most vivid impression is that West Germany already has more nuclear warads stockpiled on its territory than any other country, although West Germans themselves have little or no say over their ultimate use.

No wonder that 64 percent of the burghers of Schwäbish-Gmund, one of the first localities where the Pershing-2 missiles are to be deployed in December, favor the creating of a "nuclear-free zone" in Europe. That town's 60,000 inhabitants, by the way, are predominantly Catholic

and conservative. Chancellor Helmut

godliness. Disziplin, Ordnung, Gehor-samkeit (discipline, order, obedience)

By Leopold Unger

that can have very serious conse-quences in the Soviet Union. Twelve years of gulag — the maximum sentence permissible under SoNothing came of that. The verdict viet law - for the crime of teaching Hebrew, handed down a month after the adoption of the final act of the Madrid conference, is a provocation.

Naturally, no one ever has had any illusions about Moscow's intention to respect the humanitarian clauses in trated voices let it be understood that

in trade, economic cooperation and The verdict in Vladimir is a chaldisarmament, the Kremlin would be

in exchange for Western concessions

- but also the continue: in Vladimir ing exile of Andrei Sakharov, and the fate of a number of pacifists and religious militants, from Anatoli Shchanranski to Yuri Orlov, prisoners of the gulag for having spoken in the name of human rights as accepted the documents it adopted in Madrid.

Yet, behind the scenes, well orchesinternational documents — clearly demonstrates Yuri Andropov's spe-

cial understanding of civilized behavior in international relations. From the Sakharov Committee in

1975 to the activity of Lech Walesa and the work of Charter 77 in lenge to international public opinion. prepared to make some quiet but sig- Czechoslovakia, dissidents in Hungary and pacifists in East Germany, the true spokesmen of Eastern Europe have warned the West that peace is inalienably tied to human rights. The greatest danger to world peace comes from the totalitarian system that ar-

bitrarily governs Eastern Europe. Those who demonstrate for human rights in the West are in the streets. while in the East they are in jail. Here it is a right, there it is a crime.

International Herald Tribune.

In the West, Demonstrations Can Sway a Nation

MUNICH — One phase of West Germany's surprisingly tem-perate "hot fall" has drawn to a close, and if any conclusion can be reached from the peace demonstrations and anti-nuclear protests it is perhaps

thanks to astute management and the organizers' ability to isolate the rock-throwing, cop-baiting bands of trou-

grass-roots political action here.

And West Germans are apparently

Kohl's Christian Democrats usually win 60 percent of the vote there. There is today in West Germany a growing acceptance of the "peace movement" and of passive resistance and civil disobedience as political tools. These are novel concepts to Germans. For centuries, subordination to state authority, whether or not vested in a democratically elected parliament, has ranked on a par with

have long been virtues that most Germans placed above all others. The political maxim that has spanned German history, including that of the present republic, has been,

Ruhe ist des Bürgers erste Pflicht acquiescence is a citizen's first duty. The tragedies of history that flowed from such maxims are many. That the old attitudes are being seriously questioned and challenged is one of the remarkable phenomena of

this year's "hot fall." The newsmagazine Der Spiegel devoted its cover story to the subject last week. The Hamburg weekly Die Zeit has run a series of essays by leading West German thinkers on whether the principles of civil disobedience, as advocated by Thoreau, Gandhi and Martin Luther King, are justifiable in a situation like West

By John Dornberg Germany's, when a democratically elected parliament and government

> ment of new weapons whose purpose is to help defend the country from attack and coercion. Those who answer yes recall the fugitive slave law enacted by the U.S. Congress in 1850, the civil rights movement and the anti-Vietnam War movement in America. The coordinating committee of this year's peace movement is committed to nonvio-

are entrusted to decide on deploy-

lence and passive demonstration. What began as an effort on the fringes of the political spectrum—traditional pacifists, environmentalists, some Social Democrats, the "moralist faction" of the Christian Democrats, the Greens - now emoys broad sympathy -- some would say. support - in more than half and

wellian Newspeak reigns.

the body public. It depends on which

opinion survey one believes. The movement has crossed traditional socio-political demarcation lines. Nonviolence has obviously been a key to success, although it has been bothy contested among the organizers and will remain controversial in the months ahead as deployment

of the new missiles approaches.
Some leaders of the Greens backed by such American sympathizers as Daniel Ellsberg, Mandy Carter and Philip Berrigan, argue for a more militant approach — breaking police lines, cutting barbed wire fences, symbolically entering U.S. installations where the new weapons are due to be stationed. Such tactics are rejected by those organizers who do not want to alienate the majority that silently opposes deployment:

International Herald Tribune.

A Soviet Waiting Game? The Soviets have no reason to come to an agreement at the present talks on Euromissiles. The advantages of the destabilization of the West that is being spearheaded by West Germany's Social Democratic Party far outweigh the additional threat posed by the new U.S. missiles.

GEORGE S. MAUKSCH.

Marines on Odd Duty

Regarding "Not a Place For Marines" (IHT, Oct. 1) by I.F. Stone: One does not often come across such a concentrated blend of wisdom, scholarship and black humor as in

Mr. Stone's article. One can only hope that in lien of "psychiatrists in bulletproof vests." international wisdom will eventually solve Lebanon's tragic plight.

Fluent Newspeak

ROXANE SEDGWICK.

The year 1984 approaches. To build down, we are told, means trading safer new warheads for unsafe

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR older ones. In Lebanon the marines are called a peacekeeping force. Or-

> JOSHUA GOLDEN Iraktion, Crete.

KAL 007: What Lesson? Regarding a cartoon by MacNelly (IHT, Sept. 29) suggesting that the nuclear freeze campaign took a dive due to the airliner incident:

The cartoon is misleading; it represents the wishes of those who use an ugly situation to step up a hate-Russia campaign and the profitable arms race. The reprehensible action of the Soviet Union is, on the contrary, one more reason for speedy disarmament. The next incident could well bring the release, accidentally or in anger, of a nuclear "device" taking out An-

chorage, Leningrad, Hamburg

BEN LANE Solienuma, Sweden.

In Ian Fleming's James Bond books, "007" designates a license to kill. For Korean Air Lines flight 007, the license was claimed by Russia. JIM DELMONTE Honoinin

Falklands, Malvinas

Argentina's foreign minister is quoted (in "Argentina Determined to Regain the Falklands," IHT, Sept. 28) as saying at the United Nations that "decolonizing and recovering the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich are a permanent objective and a priority of the Argentine people ... Is he suggesting that Spanish Argentinians are somehow

not colonists of European extraction?

Argentina is not ruled by its original inhabitants, which is what "decolonization" is about. Whatever Argentina's purposes in the Falkland Islands and in South Georgia and South Sandwich, "decolonization" cannot be among them.

ELIZABETH YOUNG. London

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and oddress. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1983



A man identified as James Durward in a picture taken in the mid-1970s. so industrial companies near here.

INSIGHTS

Silicon Valley Is Shaken by a New Tale of Espionage

By Robert Lindsey

New York Times Service S AN JOSE, California — In what used to be a lush agricultural valley, where specks of sand started a new California gold rush in which it seemed almost anyone could become a mil-lionaire, James Durward Harper Jr. and William Bell Hugle were among the losers.

Now Mr. Harper is accused of espionage, and he has accused Mr. Hugle, one of the first of the entrepreneurs who came here two decades ago and helped create the high-technology industry, of complicity in a plot to send U.S. military secrets to the Soviet bloc.

Much remains to be unraveled about the expionage case. Mr. Hugle has not responded blicly to the accusation, although members of publicly to the accusation, annuage meaning family say he denies it. But the case has Harper Jr., an accused spy, is shown shaken as never before the community of 900 or

of electronics research and development, the area has become known as Silicon Valley, from the silicon, a derivative of common sand, that is used to make the tiny electronic circuits that drive modern computers, missile guidance sys-tems and various other things, from clock radios to electronic video games.

Before their investigation is over, federal officials say, they expect other people here besides Mr. Harper to be arrested for illegally providing data about American technology to hostile countries. At least 35 espionage cases are being investigated in California's computer-chip industry, a U.S. official was quoted as saying last week. He added that "the valley has become a hotbed of superspies, trained in the latest aspects of high technology."

Mr. Harper's lawyer, William Dougherty, says his client has admitted the espionage and has identified at least six persons who, for a fee,

According to security specialists and others in Silicon Valley, the investigation of Mr. Harper and other recent espionage cases in California's military-related industry have demonstrated the vulnerability of U.S. technology to foreign agents, the weakness of security measures at some companies and the apparent ineffective-ness of federal counterintelligence in protecting the technology.

Local police say that in 1978 federal agents ignored a tip that an American was selling important technical data to the same Polish agent who was accused this week by the FBI of directing Mr. Harper's espionage activities.

Moreover, the security specialists here say the Harper case has provided new evidence of how, while high technology has created huge fortunes

provided data that Mr. Harper later sold to Polish agents. The Federal Bureau of Investigation says the Poles turned the materials over to the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency.

for some people, a few others turn to technological espionage to accumulate their fortunes. One law enforcement source said that after a period in the Carter administration when relatively low priority was given to the problem, federal agents are now investigating at least a dozen cases of possible foreign espionage in Silicon Valley,
"What you've got in the valley is a very
aggressive group of overachievers," said John D.
Shea, a security consultant to industry and the

Central Intelligence Agency. "It's a highly motivated, fast-track, materialistic environment; most people live far beyond their means; there are more Ferraris and Mercedes in this area than anywhere in the world." In such an environment, he said, some people sell secrets to keep up with the crowd.

In an affidavit made public by the Justice

Department, Mr. Harper is accused of deliver-ing technical data about the Minuteman missile system of such importance that Yuri V. Andropov, now the Soviet leader and then the head of the KGB, gave awards to the Polish agents who received the material. It is alleged that Mr. Harper obtained the

material from his wife, Louise, who had a "secret" security clearance at a company where she worked, Systems Control Inc. She died of cirrhosis of the liver in June at the age of 39.

According to the affidavit, Mr. Harper said he first provided data about American technology to the Poles in 1975, after being introduced to them by Mr. Hugle in Warsaw.

It also quotes him as saying that at a 1979 meeting in Geneva with Mr. Hugle and Zdzislaw Pryzchodzien, a lieutenant colonel in the Polish intelligence service, it was agreed that proceeds from the sale of documents to Poland would be divided equally between Mr. Hugie, Mr. Harper and Mrs. Harper.

Mr. Harper is said to have admitted traveling to Europe often in 1979 and 1980 with documents sought by Polish agents and receiving more than \$250,000 from them.

The affidavit says an unidentified former Polish intelligence agent, apparently a defector, in Silicon Valley, where he became a specialist corroborated much of Mr. Harper's story. But the account of his espionage comes largely from statements that Mr. Harper made anonymously to the Central Intelligence Agency in a strange, unsuccessful attempt over two years to become

According to Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Harper's attorney, a man who identified himself as "Jay" and who turned out to be Mr. Harper called him at his office near Los Angeles in September 1981 and asked for a meeting. He said he had chosen Mr. Dougherty because he had read in a book about his role as a defense attorney for Christopher John Boyce, who was sentenced to 40 years in prison for espionage in 1977, subsequently escaped from prison and in 1981 was recap-

At the meeting, Mr. Harper agreed to turn himself in only if he was guaranteed immunity from prosecution. At subsequent meetings, he provided statements in response to questions from the CIA about his espionage activities. Mr. Dougherty said that in March 1982 Mr. Harper named Mr. Hugle and at least one other person

Bid for Immunity Failed

Dougherty said. "I couldn't break the string. I had no way of contacting him; he always contacted me. He said he wouldn't do anything

Finally, federal agents, apparently fearful that Mr. Harper might try to sell abroad more than 100 pounds (about 45 kilograms) of documents that he said he had hidden, decided this

month to arrest him. "He was wary that he would be killed," Mr. Dougherty said, "but I couldn't talk him into turning himself in. He knows his computers, but he doesn't understand how the courts work. He

doesn't have a college education, and he's not as smart as he thinks he is." Mr. Harper, who is 49, and Mr. Hugle, who is about 10 years older, were among the first of the engineers and entrepreneurs who came to this valley in the late 1950s and early '60s and joined in what would become a period of technological ferment that some writers have compared in

importance to the beginnings of the Industria

Companies Went Bankrupt

Some of the two men's contemporaries, such as Robert N. Noyce, Gordon Moore, Charles Sporck and Jerry Sanders, founded companies that made them hundreds of millions of dollars. In this giddy period of corporate risk-taking and rapid growth, even clerical workers and janitors who took employee stock options from fledgling companies became millionaires.

But neither Mr. Harper por Mr. Hugle ever made it big. Both owned companies that went into bankruptcy in 1975. That is the year, the FBI affidavit alleges, that they first met in Warsaw with Polish agents.

Mr. Harper is a native of Fresno, California. who grew up in a small town north of San Francisco. He served in the Marine Corps as an electronics technician before being discharged, his lawyer said, for "psychological reasons." He then used his technical training to start a career on the power supply systems used in electronic devices.

Described by friends as an athletic, harddrinking womanizer who enjoyed gambling and taking risks, he started two electronics companies, but neither succeeded.

Mr. Hugle is a much more prominent figure in Silicon Valley. He came here in 1962 with his wife, Frances, who was also an engineer and who has since died, and helped establish what is now one of the better-known companies here, Siliconix. He left after two years, and over the next few years he established at least six other companies, some of which had modest success.

As years passed, Mr. Hugle, a short, portly man called "the big man" by Mr. Harper, became an outspoken and colorful figure in the electronics industry. In 1972 he ran briefly as a Democratic candidate for Congress, and in public he often criticized American restrictions on the exports of technology to Communist countries, calling them useless and harmful to free

in Silicon Valley who he said were involved in the operation.

The is very manned year, an associate in an inche operation.

The is very manned year, an associate in an inche operation. some kind of a deal, wheeling and dealing with

> "Hugle was like a number of other pione who never quite put it together," said Michael Malone, who is writing a history of Silicon Valley. "They've been around the winners, but they haven't done it. They have tremendous their Mercedes and a few bucks, but the Valley has punished them as much as it has rewa

"The salient truth of Silicon Valley is that are not famous like the guys we know about, but "I had him on a string of gossamer," Mr. others who tried and never made the big score."

The Day 'Shultz Roared': A Turning Point

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — A showdown meeting in the Oval Office on Aug. 4 between an angry Secretary of State George P. Shultz and a startled President Ronald Reagan restored the mear Nicaragua. waning influence of the administration's senior Mr. Shultz ha diplomat and may have contributed to the reassignment 10 weeks later of William P. Clark to a State Department aides took a prominent role post outside foreign policy, according to administration sources.

On "the day Shultz roared," as it is known in the corridors of the State Department, no resignation was suggested or submitted by the secretary of state, who said later, "I'm not a believer in threatening to resign." But the weighty implications of Mr. Shultz's complaints about policymaking disarray, which he privately described as "a disgrace," generated alarm in the White House that Mr. Shultz would quit unless changes were made.

The appointment of Robert C. McFarlane to succeed Mr. Clark as Mr. Reagan's national security adviser places a bureaucratic veteran in charge of White House coordination of diplomatic and military policy, a shift considered likely to reduce the influence of ideology in foreign affairs decisions, tighten up their management and improve the State Department's

It places Mr. Shultz in a position to exert greater leadership in policy-making but it is uncertain whether this cautions, careful man will choose to do so in the face of international and domestic crosscurrents, including the approach of the 1984 presidential election. Among his close friends, it is an article of faith that Mr. Shultz will return to private life in January 1985, whether or not Mr. Reagan wins a second term.

Mr. Shultz's sudden arrival in Washington as secretary of state in July 1982 released tension and high emotion about U.S. foreign policy that had mounted while Alexander M. Haig Jr. was in the job. And it created great expectations that. Mr. Shultz would bring stability and increasing success to U.S. diplomacy.

In his 15 months on duty, Mr. Shultz has made good to a large degree on the promise of greater calm and cohesion, at least at the State Department, But hoped-for successes have yet to develop in the central problem areas - U.S.-Soviet relations, the Middle East and Central

Mr. Shultz's consensus-seeking, back-room style of operating, his unexciting demeanor and aversion to controversy have removed him from the public eye to an extraordinary degree and left many officials, as well as the public, in the dark about what he is thinking and doing.

(Continued from Page 1)

group I was with varied between two and about

The road from Terri Mangal to the Afghan

border climbed steeply. After hiking up it for half an hour, I was exhausted. We would walk

for another 10 hours that day, hiking through passes as high as 11,000 feet (3,356 meters).

We were on one of the main infiltration

routes into Afghanistan: a Ho Chi Minh Trail of

the mujahidin. Caravans made their way in both

timber from the denuded hills on the Afghan

side of the border plodded across to where new

for traveling mujahidin since the Soviet inter-

vention. Usually, a meal of round, flat bread

and greasy, souplike mutton stew can be had at these teahouses as well as a place to sleep on the

These way stations symbolized the extent to which the jihad, or Moslem holy war, has become a way of life in Afghanistan. It struck me

that if, as the conventional wisdom has it, Soviet

forces are in Afghanistan for the long hanl, then

Fields Cultivated

On the third day of our trek, the route took us

past the abandoned hillside village of Jegdelek.

It was one of the most severely damaged of the

numerous bombed-out villages I saw. Gray

bomb casings with Soviet markings, shrapnel,

Along the way we occasionally stopped at chaikhaneh, or teahouses, that have sprung up

trails and rocky paths.

mud houses were being built.

so, too, is the Afghan resistance.

sudden decision, which State Department sources said was made without Mr. Shuitz's knowledge or participation, to order U.S. naval manervers of imprecedented size and duration

Mr. Shultz had participated in earlier toplevel discussions of the military exercises, and in lower-level interagency meetings. Sources said it was Mr. Shultz's clear understanding that the National Security Council had sent the question back to a lower-level interagency group for further discussion.

With the issue unresolved in these committee meetings, Mr. Reagan approved orders for the mancuvers that were dispatched through mili-tary channels without Mr. Shultz's knowledge, the sources said. At the State Department it was believed that Mr. Clark and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had executed an end run piness. to advance the military activity.

Disclosure of the military plans in The New York Times on July 23, in the midst of a heated House debate about U.S. policy in Nicaragua, infuriated congressional leaders, who had not been consulted or even informed about the maneuvers, and jolted nearly everybody else in official Washington - including the secretary

Mr. Shaltz trooped up to Capitol Hill with Mr. Clark to mollify angry legislators in closeddoor briefings, without revealing that he was just about as upset as they were. Nonetheless, Mr. Shultz seemed to be "very frosty" with Mr. Clark at the Capitol, according to a person who saw them together there. Privately, Mr. Clark disclaimed any intention

to decrive or exclude Mr. Shultz, and he arranged for an aide to supply a copy of the maneuver orders to the State Department. But for Mr. Shultz, the job of soothing Con-

gress while seething inside was the last straw

after a series of rebuffs from the White House, according to those who watched him then. With two Israeli leaders in Washington for intensive meetings and much other business pending, Mr. Shultz waited for more than a week before expressing his dismay to Mr. Rea-

In the meantime, the administration suffered a serious defeat in the House, which voted 228-

The flash point of irritation that prompted mounted to the point where the suddenly an-Mr. Shultz's Oval Office visit in August was the nounced maneuvers seemed more and more a political disaster.

Time magazine's issue of Aug. I featured Mr. Clark on its cover against a backdrop of Central America with a foreground of bold letters: "The Big Stick Approach." Fifteen pages into the cover-story package was an article on Mr. Shultz, "Disappearing Act at Foggy Bottom," with a photo caption saying he was "too reticent to take control."

On Aug. 3, The Washington Post's White House correspondent, Lou Cannon, under the headline "President's Strong Man Stretches South," reported that Mr. Clark had emerged as the dominant figure in Mr. Reagan's Central American policy. That evening, NBC's diplomatic correspondent, Marvin Kalb, reported that "senior admnistration officials" believed that Mr. Shultz might leave the administration because of his increasing frustration and unhap-

Precisely what Mr. Shultz said to Mr. Reagan the next day in the Oval Office is unclear. One source said the two were alone, at least for a crucial part of the meeting. Another account was that they were joined by Vice President George Bush, Mr. Clark and some other senior White House officials, and that Mr. Shultz un-veiled "a laundry list" of complaints, including disputes about diplomatic appointees and a "back channel" presidential message to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, as well as the Central American maneuvers. The impact of Mr. Shultz's objections was

powerful, by all accounts, especially coming from a figure who had been remarkably relaxed about bureaucratic "turf" and prerogatives. When he finally roared a bit, people were shocked," one official said.

making of foreign policy are reported to have nents of each and seeking insights into the been cited by high-level White House staff central issues that can be broadly accepted as members who had been feuding with Mr. Clark for reasons of their own. In this way, Mr.

This is careful, time-consuming and undrarole in the decision to shift Mr. Clark from a the process with admiration for Mr. Shultz per-

of meetings for just the two of them. Mr. Reagan siders.
has gone out of his way to see Mr. Shultz and his "His

and congressional leaders of both parties had by Mr. Clark's sudden move. Publicly, he had Shultz associate said.



William P. Clark

nothing but praise for Mr. Clark, and he sent him a warm letter noting that the secretary of state sits next to the interior secretary at the cabinet table. Some people close to Mr. Shultz, though, doubt that he can forget what happened over the summer. If Mr. Shultz is to take a more forceful role, he

will have to grasp the reins of leadership in a way that is uncharacteristic for him, several

Mr. Shultz's method, in part a legacy of his earlier experiences as a professor, a labor negotiator and a cabinet official in economic affairs, is to concentrate one by one on outstanding Mr. Shultz's complaints about disarray in the problems, meticulously analyzing the compo

This is careful, time-consuming and undra-Shultz's objections are believed to have played a matic. It also leaves nearly everyone involved in powerful foreign policy post to the Interior sonally, whether or not the policy works. To an Department. Another result was a White House decision to Shultz is willing to give others credit for what he give the secretary of state greater access to the does, a trait that increases his effectiveness in president, including a regularly scheduled series the inner councils but obscures his role to out-

rebels fighting the government in Nicaragua.

The U.S. maneuvers were cited by House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, as one of the chief reasons for this vote. Criticism from the public, the media on which Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz have been together after hours.

Mr. Shultz was as surprised as everyone else is going to accomplish the desired purposes," a large ting sometiming units of make a speech but have a meeting with McFarlane or the president on which Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz have been together after hours.

Mr. Shultz was as surprised as everyone else is going to accomplish the desired purposes," a large time due to make a speech but have a meeting with McFarlane or the president on which Mr. Harper the blanket immunity from proposes, and the desired purposes, and the desired purposes are the Justice Department refused to have a meeting with McFarlane or the president of the p

Mr. Dougherty said the FBI and the CIA

mehow managed to identify "Jay" as Mr. Harper on their own, possibly by establishing that he had a relationship with Mr. Hugle. He said he believed the agencies delayed arresting him because they hoped he might eventually be backgrounds, they know everybody. They've got useful as a double agent.

because the Justice Department refused to grant the Mr. Harper the blanket immunity from prosecution that he demanded. Mr. Dougherty said he had urged Mr. Harper to turn himself in and The hills around here are filled with people who

We learned that the rest of our group had already passed through, and we were off again at dawn. Our trek took us through more bombed

scape of barren hills. We walked for six hours between sources of water in temperatures reaching 95 degrees Fahrenheit (35 centigrade). We eventually caught up with the rest of our group and spent most of the next day resting in a grove of mulberry trees. As the horses grazed and we lounged in the shade, a steady traffic of Soviet planes and helicopters flew overhead. Then, after much solemn cleaning of guns, praying and payment of a "passer's fee" of 100 afghanis (\$1.16) each to a pair of guides, we

and abandoned villages. Then, under a blazing

midday sun, we set out over a vast, and land-

struck out for Bagram. Nothing had quite prepared me for the walk into Afghanistan, and by now both feet were cut and bruised. Every step was an agony as I hobbled to keep up with the rest of the group, which had swelled to about 50 with a dozen

We made a detour across abandoned fields toward a mountain, on top of which we were told the Russians maintained a post. Unable to see a thing in the dark, I kept stumbling in the furrows and falling down, landing as often as not on spiny shrubs and netties. It was all I who reproached us angrily.

It was all I who reproached us angrily.

It was all I who reproached us angrily.

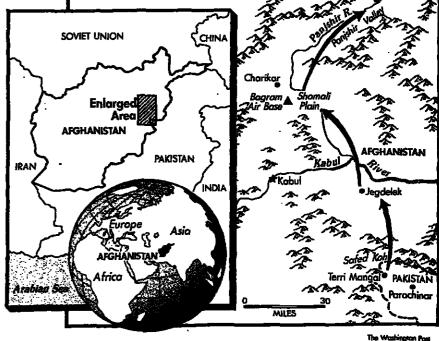
It was all I who reproached us angrily. could do to resist shouting out in rage and pain. We reached the mountain and began a treacherous descent to a river that ran around the far

After we had gotten well away from the mountain, a small group of us waited on a hillock for the horses and the others to catch up by a different route. We had a clear view of the red and white tracers from machine guns flew in the floor and fell asleep.

The occasional boom of a rocket-propelled grenade or the thump of a mortar could be heard as we watched and waited. Later, I learned that the fighting was not, as I presumed between Soviet troops and the mujahidin, but between local guernila forces of Jamiat and its archrival, the Hezb-i-Islami resistance group. We moved on. As we approached a village we

heard the sound of gunfire, now suddenly not very far away. The group began to run. To avoid getting separated, I held on to one end of Homayun's scarf as he fairly pulled me along. Staggering and stumbling, I ran on in the dark, at times nearly weeping with pain. Then, as we raced through a silent village, we noticed that our guide, Agha Gul, was missing. We were lost. Near panic gripped the other Afghans, and Homayun called out his name. I wondered if this night would ever end.

found Agha Gul. Villagers waking for their early prayers guided us in the right direction, often faction. accompanying us to the next village. Dawn was



Arrows show route of correspondent's journey from Pakistan to Panjshir Valley.

who reproached us angrily.

"Why did you come that way?" he hissed, pointing behind us. "You almost ran into a

I had no idea how close it was, but now we were past Bagram. The sun was up when we entered a Jamiai-controlled village and we were guided to a two-story house. We had hiked clambered, stumbled and run for 12 hours, and I fighting between two villages and watched as could barely stand. I collapsed onto a mat on

Friendly Village

I awoke a few hours later to the sound of jets and helicopters flying overhead. Bombs crashed seemingly a couple of miles away. I lay still, too tired to move. In the afternoon, following a meal, we moved

We rejoined our group, horses and all, and, at nightfall, walked through a heavily bombed area

that evidently had once been prosperous. The ruins of abandoued two-story houses, some reduced to timbers and blocks of dried mud, looked eerie in the moonlight.

The next morning we were joined by the Jamiat area commander, Aga Shearin, a sad-faced 27-year-old with a powerful build. He had been training for the Afghan Olympic wrestling came to power in Kabul in 1978. He quit to join garrison. We plunged on this way and that, and luckily the mujahidin. He said his main problem was a running battle with the area's Hezb-i-Islami

The next day, after another night march we

house protected, and by afternoon we beheld our goal. From a ridge we gazed at the bluegreen waters of a river flowing rapidly down the narrow valley. Green fields and orchards stretched up the valley floor, flanked by high mountains that rose almost vertically on either

This was the Panjshir, the valley that the Russians almost destroyed but could not take. Now it was again bountiful, and at peace. The way back turned out to be much easier.] set out a little more than three weeks later with

Abdul Kuduz, 40, a former captain in the Afghan Air Force who served 12 years before defecting in 1978; Shahi Khan, 32, a rugged-faced former Afghan Army lieutenant; Gul Mir, 34, an affable former domestic cook in Kabul who rented me his pack horse, and two youths. Shortly before we left, the Panjshir guerrilla commander, Ahmed Shah Massoud, concluded an agreement with one of two Hezb-i-Islami groups that had been battling Jamiat forces in the area south of the Panjshir. Thus, we were

able to transit previously hostile territory and avoid the night march past Bagram Air Base. We reached my starting point of Terri Mangal in a blazing six days from the Panjshir. As we

team when the first Communist government, pounded guerrillas besieging an Afghan Army A breeze blew the smoke across a rocky ridge into the relative safety of Pakistan. From where

it had come, the war was raging on. Next: A charismatic guerrilla leader

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fallen timbers and rubble from the mud-andstraw houses littered the area. Yet, com was growing in fields outside the village. Obviously, an effort was being made to continue cultivation. I was told this was being done by the majahidin to ensure food supplies. A local alliance of five mujahidin groups led

by Jamiat jointly maintained a nearby way station. Formed two months before, the grouping included adherents of both the so-called fundamentalist and moderate mujahidin alliances that spurn each other in Peshawar. "That's okay," Homayun, the Jamiat representative, said. "They get along very well here."

often have nothing to do with arrangements on the ground inside Afghanistan. I also found continued solid popular support for the resistance all along the way, although Jamiat fighters said rival factions had alienated the people in other areas. The group I accompanied made a point of paying for everything

It became increasingly apparent at other stops that allegiances and rivairies in Peshawar

Perilous Trek Over Afghanistan's 'Ho Chi Minh Trail'

who fed us en route. The extent of popular support for the mujahidin, and anti-Soviet feeling, became more ap-parent one night when we made a wide detour after villagers told us that Soviet tanks were guarding a pass we intended to go through. We learned later that no tanks were there, only dead

horses from an earlier ambush. Shortly after crossing into Afghanistan, we Eleven of us became separated from the rest came across five deserters from the Afghan of the group, which included the pack horses Army. They were dressed in shabby clothes and with all our gear, and we ended up stopping for the night in the open within 50 yards (45.5 meters) of an Afghan government militia post. The only weapon we had was a Soviet Makarov officer's pistol. In fact, we had nothing to fear. wore colorfully embroidered pillbox caps on their shaved heads. Two were barefoot. They said they had come from Kabul, and I thought of the miles they had walked over mountain

The militiamen, in reality working with the resistance, gave us each water and a hard-boiled mer. And when it started to rain around midnight, they let us come inside the hilltop post and sleep in a corridor. When we directions, to carry supplies into Afghanistan or to stock up in Terri Mangal. Camels laden with left at dawn, they warned us of Soviet deploy-

> forward to the sound of their approach for the respite it gave me from walking.
>
> Along the way we met more deserters. One man said he had walked all the way from Herat, near the border with Iran, and was headed back to his home near Jalalabad. A dozen traveling together were from different parts of the country. Another said he had been forced to serve as a guard at Kabul's notorious Pul-i-Charki prison. All said they had been press-ganged into the Afghan Army and had escaped at the first

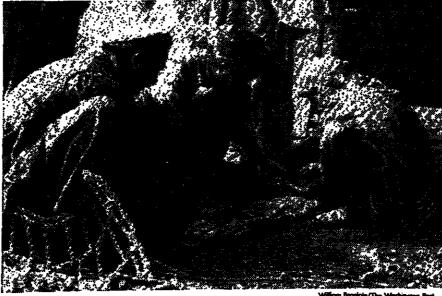
The routine of our walk was broken on the fifth day, when we forded the Kabul River at else seemed to think it unusual. It was just one night to avoid being spotted by Soviet or Af-ghan government forces posted nearby. As we on the trail. approached the river by walking down a long rocky slope, a local guide whispered urgently, "Mines!" and gestured with his hands to illustrate an explosion. I got the message and tried to follow exactly the footsteps of the person lead-

ing me down the path. Heading for an Ambush

On the other side of the river we passed a group of determined-looking mujahidin armed with 10 Kalashnikov rifles and half a dozen rocket-propelled grenade launchers. They were heading for an ambush on the Kabul-Jalalabad road and exchanged with us the usual Afghan murmurs of greeting and encouragement: mandeh nabashi (may you never be tired) and zendeh bashi (may you have a long life).

Still separated from our horses, we walked on into the night for what seemed like hours up Helicopter overflights frequently forced us to rocky slopes, seemingly out in the middle of nowhere. Then suddenly, we crested a hill and I take cover. But they appeared mainly to be troop carriers and to be flying too high to bother us, even if they were interested. I began to look stared at an astonishing scene. In a grove of trees by a rushing stream, dozens of Afghans sat or lolled on mats and blankets spread here and there beside stands selling food, tea, candy, cakes, even American cigarettes and Coca-Cola.

Kerosene lanterns swayed from poles marking each merchant's open-air tea garden, and portable cassette players blared a cacophony of mujahidin songs, popular ballads, poetry and religious chants. Loud voices and laughter mingled with the discordant music as a brisk breeze rustled the leaves overhead. Nearby, a bombedout village lay abandoned, silent.



Afghan fighters count out bullets at a way station on one of the infiltration trails.

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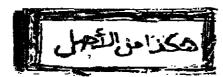
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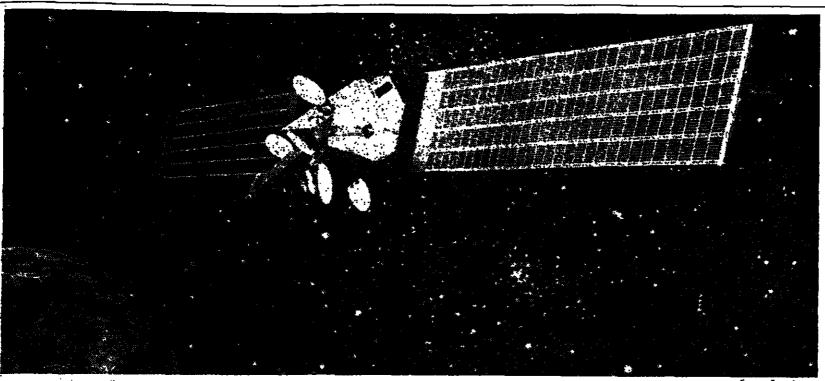
Herald Eribune

COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

A SPECIAL REPORT — PART II

Part I Appeared In Yesterday's Editions

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1983



EUROPE'S SPACE HOPE — Model of European telecommunicable used for direct television broadcasting; its center is 3.5 meters high tions satellite that will be launched aboard Ariane in 1986. The craft will while the satellite measures 27 meters from tip to tip of its solar arrays.

Nations Fear Computer Crime Havens

By George Gudauskas

PARIS - With computer use and abuse rising worldwide, officials of most Western nations have a new fear - the development of "computer crime havens," where freewheeling manipulators can operate at will.

Computer and telecommunications systems are being developed so rapidly that both individuals and governments are frequently unable to comprehend or respond adequately to the changes that they will require.

Even now, most Western countries admit they have few effective measures in place to repress illegal, unauthorized or

• Industries begin to protect data. Page 12.

unethical use of computers across international borders. may exist some countries where no law exists against that," nomic Cooperation and Development, which has begun a study of international computer vulnerability. "And, since crime, pen crime or paper crime. computers now can be worked quite easily internationally through all sorts of computer networks," the OECD administrator said, "you can just sit there and do all sorts of

Because of its very nature, computer crime itself cannot

always be detected. Most often it involves electronically stored and transmitted data and information, usually seen but not removed or destroyed. Even when crime is detected, it often goes unreported, according to experts, because the victims, frequently banks, fear bad publicity. Prosecution is made difficult, if not impossible, by the elusive nature of the supposed crime.

"So, there is some secrecy around all this stuff of computer crime," Mr. Kenneth added. The 24 member nations of the Paris-based OECD are trying to agree on what exactly computer crime is, as part of the study that is probably the first international examination of its kind.

Officials of some nations, notably Canada and Denmark, completely object to the expression, saying what is called computer crime by the news media is nothing more than computer-related crime or computer-sided crime. Canada "These could become computer crime havens because there and Denmark prefer these terms. France is not sure. Legally, no such thing exists as computer crime, one Canadian said Paul Kenneth, an official at the Organization for Eco-official recently remarked, just as there are no such things as adding-machine crime, electronic-calculator crime, pencil

broad definition of computer crime - any illegal, unethical or unauthorized behavior involving automatic data processing or transmission of data or both.

Computer crime — national or international

But the Western countries are beginning to arrive at a

volve one or several acts, according to the experts.

It may include the manipulation of data, software and hardware, such as computer terminals. It can be computer espionage, software theft or even theft of computer time. Computers can be sabotaged and computer facilities can be used to commit an offense.

Most commonly in all countries it involves the theft of money by means of a computer. In the United States alone, the dollar value of computer crime has been put at \$300

In London recently, £780,000 was lost by a bank when thieves intercepted a telephone call from a bank official or lawyer to "authenticate" forged drafts. The money, in Kruggerands, or gold coins, was then delivered to a bogus

So far, there has been no Great International Computer Robbery. But, as computer use increasingly reaches across national boundaries, officials are worried that they lack the measures to cope with computer crime. They are also worried that some public officials lack awareness of the broad ramifications of such criminality.

"One danger of computer crime is that very clever people can use a lack of legislation or a contradiction between two national laws to do something with international implica-

(Continued on Following Page)

International Satellites: Monopoly Under Attack

WASHINGTON - The global satellite-communications monopoly is under attack. For 20 years, the International Telecommunications Satellite, called Intelsat, has exercised virtually total control over international space communications.

Those communications have become very big business: Intelsat generates revenues of \$400 million a year and carries two-thirds of all international telephone calls and almost all international television

Nobody has questioned Intelsat's technical virtuosity, and many have admired the cooperative spirit in which Intelsat has conducted its affairs. But the organization is now in flux.

In recent months, several organizations seeking a segment of the growing international satellite market have challenged the monopoly of the U.S.-created

Earlier in October, the 109 member governments of Intelsat met in Washington where they confirmed an American, Richard Colino, as the new director-gener-

al of the organization. Mr. Colino has pledged to resist assaults on Intelsat's monopoly. The Intelsat governments also unanimously passed a resolution affirming a "single global satellite system." But there seems little doubt that major change is coming. The resolution by the top decision-making body may preserve Intelsat as the only system with global coverage — but it does not seem to inhibit the development of separate regional

Strains in Intelsat have been developing for some time. One year ago, members of Intelsat disagreed sharply over the establishment of the European Telenications Satellite Organization, or Eutelsat,

The United States opposed this creation of Europe's national communications monopolies because it would compete with Intelsat for international traffic. The United States argued that such competition was incompatible with the basic Intelsat agreement, which the United States claimed established Intelsat as the sole global satellite carrier.

The dispute was settled with a compromise that allows Eutelsat to operate within Europe for five years, with possible extensions.

Additional challengers have threatened to try to compete directly with Intelsat in its most lucrative North Atlantic basin.

Two announced prospective competitors to Intelsat in the United States are the Orion Satellite Corp., a creation of several entrepreneurs from the cable television industry, and International Satellites Inc., primarily owned by TRT Communications, a subsidiary of United Brands.

There also are strong indications that British and apanese industrial interests are interested in competing with Intelsat on both Atlantic and Pacific routes. U.S. officials have not yet developed a clear position. "We do not think it would be appropriate to get into a protracted discussion [of Intelsat competition]

at this time," said Ambassador Diana Dougan, director of international communications policy at the

State Department. Privately, other U.S. government officials complain that they have little evidence on which to base a policy. A Commerce Department official complained that economic analysis of the possible economic harm to Intelsat was lacking and said: "What we need are

facts. So far, we haven't got very many."

The stakes are high. The international market for satellite communications services are expected to more than double to \$10 billion annually by 1990.

Gauging likely economic harm to Intelsat is made complicated by unique characteristics of Intelsat's capital and tariff structures. But there is no question that membership in the Intelsat club is a good deal for the 109 national communications operators who participate. Most of the investment, \$332 million in 1982, comes from the biggest countries, in relation to an ownership share based on each country's use of the

On the revenue side, Intelsat operates as a cooperative, charging satellite use rates to cover costs and to produce a return on investment to those who finance the system. In 1982, return on investment was 15.9 percent. Given growth in international communications (telephone circuits more than doubled between 1978-1982), some analysts believe that by 1987, Intelsat could be handling two billion telephone calls a year in addition to television and other leased services, and be producing a return on investment of almost 30

Intelsat's direct revenues account for only a fraction of the total expenditures on international communica-tions links. By far the biggest component is derived from charges for circuits of national carriers. These markups can increase the price to end users of international circuits to 10 times the fee charged by Intelsat.

Multinational corporations in particular favor diversity of international facilities. Some of the biggest boosters of Orion and similar projects have been big U.S. banks and broadcasting organizations. Traditionally heavy users of international communications, they expect to depend even more heavily on such links in the future to tie together new generations of computers and to transport programs for new television

National prestige also is on the line. The Europeans and Japanese want to encourage their own space and communications industries. They see competition to Intelsat as providing an expanded market for their hardware. Some Europeans and Japanese want to end what they see as U.S. domination of the global communications infrastructure.

Potentially the biggest loser is the Communications Satellite Corporation, Comsat, the U.S. commercial participant in Intelsat. Comsat owns 24 percent of the global system and enjoys exclusive access from the

(Continued on Page 12)

Japan, Following Trend, Aims To Break Up Phone Company

By Peter McGill

TOKYO -- In what could be Japan's biggest corporate breakup, the largest company, the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, known as NTT, is losing its telecommunications monopoly and is targeted for dismemberment and privatization

NTT, with assets of 9.9 trillion yea, sales of 4.34 trillion yea and profits of 369.6 billion yea for fiscal 1982-1983, easily dwarfs any other Japanese company. Its four research laboratories near Tokyo are the front line of Japan's push into data processing. There, work on ultra-high-speed chips — such as the Josephson junction and gallium arsenide - is challenging the U.S. grip on supercomputers. An NTT project to develop an "intelligent computer" rivals that of a Ministry of International Trade and Industry project for a "fifth-generation" computer. NTT's blueprint for an integrated-network system (INS) linking new electronic media via optical fibers is the most ambitious in the world.

A bill to divide NTT into a central telecommunica tions company and up to five regional companies will be put before the Diet for approval next year. Somewhat ironically, NTT was modeled after American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which was broken up forcibly on Jan. 1. In the largest such

corporate divestiture in U.S. history, local telephone companies were split from the long-distance service after nine years of litigation. In Britain, where the British Telecom monopoly is

scheduled to undergo transfer from the public to the private sectors in about a year, breakup was judged impractical. Instead, the government plans to sell a 51percent share to a single buyer, for an estimated £4 Japanese officials said details of the NTT reorgani-

zation are sensitive. The main bill is already behind schedule, but it appears that NTT will be allowed to retain its four prestigious research laboratories. For an initial period at least, NTT will also be entrusted with building and operating trunk lines, giving technical guidance and collecting charges. Manufacturing telecommunications equipment, currently forbinden to NTT, is a possibility, according to officials, and there is talk of the company setting up an international business unit to develop sales and marketing expertise

After much wrangling, a compromise bill proposes that NTT be made a joint stock company free from Diet scrutiny and the need to ask for approval every time it wants to change tariffs. With 100 percent of the stock owned by the government, the revamped NTT would still, however, lack the freedom from government interference it had hoped for. This arrangement will be reviewed after 10 years.

In its present form the bill makes no mention of

splitting up NTT, but behind-the-scenes lobbying by the ministry is pressing for a commitment to hive off local telephone companies, in which 45 percent of the

shares could be sold to private investors. The only interested party to object to privatization in any form is the NTT labor union Zendentsu, whose president, Akira Yamagishi, said that the sale would only line the pockets of "greedy capitalists." Mr. years as an attrition move.

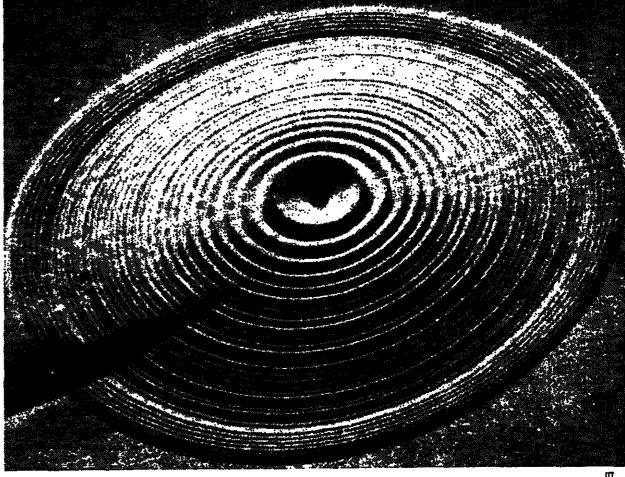
The ministry is urging liberalization in order to meet the explosive growth it predicts for the telecommunications and data-processing industries. NTT agrees, having outgrown its original purpose as a monopoly supplier of telephone and telegraph services.

"There is not really any deficit problem," Akira Nishii, NTT senior managing director, said. Outstanding debts are a little more than 5 trillion yen, but revenue tops 4 trillion yen, and with interest, overall accounts are in the black. "But the demand for telephone installations has been leveling off for the last few years to about one-third of the peak in the past," Mr. Nīshii said. Most Japanese who want a phone now

Telephone revenue has been growing at 3 percent to 4 percent, while the telegraph business is in such terminal decline that NTT is thinking of replacing it altogether with facsimile, favored by the Japanese because of their complicated writing system. While big profits have allowed NTT to cut its phone rates three times, revenue is expanding no faster than spending, and NTT could slip into the red. The fear voiced by Mr. Nishii is that "if we continue the way we are going we will become the second Japan National Railways, which loses about \$6 billion a year.

"Data communications and facsimile have been growing at between 10 and 20 percent a year," Mr. Nishii said. "If that is going to be the future trend, we

(Continued on Page 13)



CLOSE-UPS: A cross section of fiber, above, whose diameter measures .05 millimeters, shows the light conducting layers. Above, right, optic fiber cables and below, a microscopic enlargement of integrated circuitry.



Yamagishi is particularly incensed because the government has frozen a pay award to NTT as part of its ansterity program, and NTT plans to lay off 90,000 workers from its 330,000-member payroll over 15

Supercomputer Market: The Japanese Challenge

By Sarah Glazer

BOSTON - Japan's entry into the supercomputer market promises to stir up one of the few quiet corners of the computer industry. Current suppliers, all U.S. companies, expect the first challenge to take place this winter in Europe. a key market segment and one where none of the contenders is on home ground. Two U.S. companies, Cray Research Inc. and Control

Data Corp., both of Minneapolis, currently dominate the market for supercomputers - very powerful machines used for high-speed mathematical computation. According to Lloyd Cohen, an analyst with the Massachusetts market research from International Data Corp., Cray claims 70 percent of the market with machines installed worldwide valued from \$4 million to \$11 million each. Control Data has 20 percent of installed machines, with the rest supplied by Denelcor Inc. of Denver.

"The market is very narrow in scope," Mr. Cohen said with machines used only by "people who want to do a lot of number-crunching very quickly." This includes atomic energy commissions worldwide, laboratories that do weather dictions and oil companies that do seismic analyses

We've recently begun installing supercomputers in the engineering community as well," said Peter Gregory, Cray's vice president of strategic planning. He cited orders from the Swedish auto maker Saab and the U.S. aircraft maker Lockheed, both to replace expensive engineering models

Japanese entrants are Hitachi and Fujitsu, which reportedly will install its first supercomputer this month in Japan.

Mr. Gregory said, however, that all-important benchmark test results have yet to be published and he speculated that Fujitsu will not be ready to mount its assault until "sometime in the next six months."

Europe, where both Japanese companies have strong distribution channels, will be their first target market, said Norman Dawson, Control Data's vice president of interna-tional computer systems. Fujitsu sells its conventional com-puters through Siemens in Germany and Imperial Computers in Britain, and Hitachi has marketing agreements in Europe with Olivetti and BASF.

Siemens is already calling on supercomputer customers Mr. Dawson said. It is focusing particularly on accounts in France, where Cray was forced recently to delay delivery on two of four machines valued at \$5 million each because the government of French President François Mitterrand did

not grant an import license. If Fujitsu and Hitachi try to gain a market foothold by underpricing U.S. suppliers, "it could be a problem," Mr. Dawson said, because the small market is already "very competitive." In a round of discounting in past months both Cray and Control Data reduced prices significantly. And Cray announced a new supercomputer model this year that uses an advanced semiconductor memory technology to deliver comparable power at almost half the price of current

However, Mr. Gregory expects the Japanese entrants to price their products 20 percent below current levels. "The Japanese have never been known to be conservative on

to keep up with their new competitors is research. The Japanese government is sponsoring a supercomputer project with the professed aim of creating a machine 100 times faster than those produced by U.S. manufacturers.

With six member companies - Nippon Electric, Mitsubishi, Oki, Toshiba, Fujitsu and Hitachi - the project will have a reported budget of \$320 million during an eight-year period. About \$190 million will come from the member companies and \$130 million more from Japan's Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Cray, with 1982 revenues of \$141 million, plans to match this research budget on its own, Mr. Gregory said. He said that since its formation, the company has put at least 15 percent of its revenues into research and development. People tend to fall over backwards over huge Japanese research expenditures," he said, "but we're putting in about

as much on our own. Control Data, a \$4-billion computer-related products manufacturer, has a research strategy that revolves around its announcement in August to form a new company, ETA Systems Inc. With a \$200-million investment and 100 engineers from Control Data, ETA has a mandate to design a

new generation of supercomputers. Control Data plans to own only 40 percent of the new company after additional money is raised independently and will market ETA's products. "We took the best brains in our company out of the corporate environment," Mr. Dawson said of the decision to form the new company. "We felt we had to do this to compete against the Japanese," he said.



umii.

This highly integrated electronic chip forms the heart of ITT's System 12 digital exchange. The inner dark square measures 0.25 square centimeters.

The Rules of the Game Change, Leaving Legal Uncertainties

WASHINGTON - The rules of the game are changing. Satellite broadcasting and the delivery of teleservices via satellite are creating legal uncertainties while fostering a milieu of entrepreneurial activity unparalleled in the history of

broadcasting and entertainment

transmission The institutional framework is also in transition as issues of owntelecommunication delivery systems become predominant in an industry whose foundations are being shaken by technological

Cellular mobile

Teletex terminal

tional networks, to satellite subsidiary of Comsat. Following broadcasting directly to sub-scribers, which will eventually lead to high power, multipurpose satellite delivery systems and space platforms. These systems will deliver "infortainment" - a mixture of entertainment and information cial events, coupled with other teleership, management and control of services such as personal banking shopping, security, electronic journalism and even video game deliv-

As evidence of this trend, direct broadcast satellite (DBS) services cial trends are pacing these changes. The first is the technological imperative that has taker us from terrestrial television distribution. It will be followed shortly by Sky-A number of emerging commer- are scheduled to begin in the Unit-

these early entries there will be a number of high-power DBS systems provided by some of the eight other DBS companies that have received licenses from the Federal Communications Commission.

The high front-end costs of macreation of innovative multinational ventures. Trans-Atlantic satellite services, as exemplified by Brightstar, a joint venture between Visews in London and a subsidiary of Western Union in the United States, will lead to continued changes in the dissemination pat-tern for news and entertainment

Multibutton telephone

Intelligent teleprinter

Lowered costs and simplified acmarket for trans-Atlantic vision traffic for television programmers. This service, when coupled with the various DBS services and planned U.S. domestic satellite systems, can be seen as the precursor of the joint ventures of the future.

Of note is the fact that initial users of Brightstar include NBC (which will have its own Ku-Band domestic satellite delivery system) and the BBC (which is involved in

cess procedures will stimulate the tal pattern based on the production and acquisition, copytechnological imperative that will grow and adapt as legal conflicts and compromises are reached in jurisdictions throughout the world On a variety of issues.

The major legal set of problems posed by the technological imperative, however, is that it very seldom is in synchronization with the institutional realities of the existing broadcasting and network systems. DBS in the United Kingdom) and Questions are being raised in the that other U.S. and European international legal areas in areas of Questions are being raised in the broadcasters will probably make frequency usage, orbital arc loca-

Intelligent telephone system

High-speed thermal facsimile

tion systems, through satellite de-livery of programming for tradi-Satellite Television Corporation, a path using Intelsat's Atlantic satel-lite and related systems. demonstrated by the availability of the turnkey videoconference ser-that arise concerning cultural imvice. Brightstar represents the be-perialism and censorship. Complicated issues of financing, program right protection, and international telecommunications laws are changing the nature of the indus-

try.
The second commercial trend is the transition from governmental systems to private-sector or hybrid institutional forms. The use of satellites for transnational communi-cations was initially fostered by the governments of nation states, which, through the traditional vehicle of treaty law, established the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Intelsat) in the early 1960s. Intelsat, which operates a system of communications satellites positioned over the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans, remains the domain of government agencies and public bodies established under municipal law, in most countries the post, telephone and

telegraph agencies. The use of this monopolistic satellite system for international distribution of television programming, however, is now being challenged by private enterprise. The push by private-sector interests for access to international satellite transmission capacity has given rise to a widespread legal struggle over control of the gateways to this communications resource. In an advanced form, this struggle has manifested itself in the emergence of challenges to the international satellite monopoly itself by Orion and International Satellite, Inc., private companies that seek to claim their share of international telecommunications

While the joining of this battle for control of the space segment itself is probably still several years away, the struggle for access to Intelsat satellites is a legal phenome-non. In the United States, the position of the Communications Satellite Corporation (Comsat), the U.S. member of Intelsat, is currently under review by the FCC in the form of two regulatory proceed-ings. In Britain, British Telecom International (BTI), the United Kingdom counterpart to Comsat, faces the prospect within the year of a privately owned company, Mercury, gaining authority to access Intelsat directly.

The transmission of video materials by privately owned satellites among countries raises its own host of legal concerns. Section 14(d) of the Intelsat Agreement prohibits (Continued on Page 15)

The author, a partner in the Washington law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, is an au thor and international lawyer specializing in high-technology.



Telephones and computer systems are vital to stock brokers such as Tokyo's Kaisei Security company.



have access to such information."

cannot say it's theft."

So, defining what kind of prop-

Mr. Kenneth, describing thiev-

ery with computers, phrased the

else of some property; in this case,

you are taking it and leaving

there at the same time," he said.

enough information to make the per nations aware of the scope

of the problem and possibly to

on ways to deal with computer

achieve "a minimum consensus"

The OECD is trying to assemble

"Stealing is depriving somebody

tions," Martine Briat, an OECD lawyer who is working on the issue. said in an interview. Several na-tions, including the United States, are in varying stages of enacting or modifying existing laws on forgery, fraud and business espionage to

incompass computer crime. West Germany and Switzerland are considering changing some existing laws, as well as defining new offenses. Germany is looking par-ticularly at the economic side of the erty or ownership rights exist on data and information is very diffi-

In Canada, experts are leaning toward creating new sections of the law specifically to deal with com-

In the United States, specific laws have been adopted to curb problem succinctly: computer crime, but only at the state level, and only in a third of the

On the national level, identical bills have been offered in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate seeking to set penalties for people who tamper with, abuse or steal from federal computers or from private ones used in interstate com-

Other countries are examining a civil-law approach. Still others have yet to reach that stage and are

trying to clarify the issues.

The result is that no common proach has emerged among the estern industrial nations for dealing with computer crime, whose losses are increasing each year as more and more computers are put into use throughout the world, experts say.

On the international scale, this poses problems of jurisdiction, extradition and prosecution in computer-crime cases. This is also why experts worry about the potential for computer-crime havens.

Loosely, they could be described as akin to tax havens - where money obtained in one country is sheltered in another to escape tax-

Mr. Kenneth, an OECD administrator in the Information, Computer and Communication Policy division of the Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, said that the full organization is comparing computer security standards among the nations and is trying to identify the legal questions arising from computer crime
— "especially those with international consequences.

The legal questions alone would give most lawyers nightmares, since even in theft cases involving computers definitions of evidence and property rights often clude the ex-

Computer Crime Fears Grow Data and information, intangi- crime in all countries, Mr. Kenneth

ble when they are stored in a computer, are not usually recognized "It would be hopeless to try to under legal definitions of ownersay some naive statement like these ship and property, according to Miss Briat, the lawyer in the ICCP 24 nations should all have the same law on computer crime," he said,

"information and data from the happen because it has to fit their legal point of view are part of the own constitution and legal syspublic domain, and everybody can tem," he said.

Possibly, the member nations might agree on basic guidelines or recommendations — "soft law," as Miss Briat called it — to handle Miss Brist called it cult, she said, adding that "if you don't have this definition, ... you computer crime in the future, just as they agreed several years ago to guidelines to protect the privacy of personal information, Mr. Kenneth

If one nation had failed to adopt the guidelines to protect personal data, he said, it would have oper the door to those who might want to go to these "data havens" lo collect such information.

information and data, Mr. Kenneth pointed out, but they would be known as computer crime have



Thomson-CSF technician in France prep munications payload of the TELECOM 1 safe



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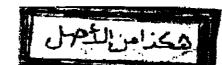
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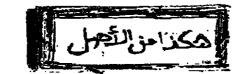
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Direct Satellite Broadcasting: **Ucertainties Cloud Program**

This Thorson CSF radar unit surveys river and coastal shipping in the Channel region of

France. (anada has ordered the system for traffic in mouth of the Saint Lawrence River.

B Barry Fox

LADON - Met major European countries will fire tellites into sace over the next three years to enat programs tree broadcast directly into homes. Bone ventures as not assured, and the variables are nurrous and inetricably linked.

o one is ye sure what programs the satellite syem, known a DBS for direct broadcasting by sellite, will trasmit, how and how much they will carge viewers watch them and how many homes dl be able an willing to install the necessary recepon equipmes. Also, no one has agreed on what devision sysm should be used.

DBS datefrom the postwar period when the science fiction itter Arthur C. Clarke saw how German war rockersould reach into space. He suggested that a spacecra in orbit 3,600 kilometers (about 2,200 fixed of ostationary position. Since then, 20-year satellites are been parked in the so-called Clarke orbit klistribute radio, television, telephone and businedata signals around the world.

The latively low-frequency radio waves used for AM rio can bend with the Earth's curvature or reflectif the upper atmosphere, so they carry over large-stances from an earth-bound transmitter. But the in frequency waves used to carry color TV, high quar sound and business data travel in more or less strict lines. They cannot get past the horizon. Even a talk radio or TV transmitter aerial covers only a

is would be possible to transmit over a country or dinent, by building an aerial thousands of miles

easier to park a satellite in geostationary orbit. A program is beamed from the ground to the satellite, tich receives the signal and transmits it to earth at a different frequency. The area that can be reached is

One technical problem is how to tailor the "footprint" of a satellite so that its signals do not spill over into countries that should not receive them.

The satellites in orbit are communications craft, and their receiver-transmitters or "transponders" are of relatively low power of fewer than 10 watts each Power in space is at a premium, because it has to come from the sun falling on large sail-like solar panels that convert light into electricity. The radio and TV signals coming from space are weak, so the ground receiver stations need large aerials, shaped like radar dishes.

They can be 20 meters (65 feet) to 30 meters across.

The system works well. It is how TV stations in miles) abe the Equator would keep step with the arth's retion and appear from earth to hover in a different cities, countries or continents exchange programs. The plan now is to use high-powered transmitters that broadcast signals directly from the satellites (hence DBS) that are strong enough to be picked up on small domestic aerials.

In 1977, at a World Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva, the International Telecommunica-tions Union allocated a band of unused radio frequencies, around 12GHz, for DBS. European countries each were allocated five channels and the radio conference engineers recommended around 200 watts per channel. They predicted that with this power in the sky and the receiver technology available in the mid-1980s, domestic viewers 99 percent of the time would be able to get good pictures from a dish less than a

(Continued on Page 16)



By Peter Kerr New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. satellite signals carrying entertainment and news programs intended for cable television viewers in the United States are being intercepted by a growing number of television stations throughout the Caribbean and

Central America and broadcast without authorization

State Department officials and spokesmen for the U.S. film industry call the practice "piracy" and said it was likely to spread to other continents in the next three years as nations in Europe, Asia and South America launch satellites for the broadcast of cable television programs. U.S. cable networks normally use satellites to distribute their programs across the United States.

The theft of satellite transmissions, the film industry spokesmen said, threatens to damage seriously the overseas

markets for U.S. films. Such losses, film industry spokesmen said, could have a critical impact on film companies that often depend on foreign sales to make their motion pictures profitable.

In Jamaica, for example, the government-owned broad-cast company last summer showed "Poltergeist," "Missing," "Victor Victoria," "Rocky III" and other films that had not yet been released in Jamaica.

The television broadcasts, which were taken without permission from the satellite transmissions of U.S. cable networks, caused a 50-percent drop in revenues for Jamaican theaters, according to Donald Graham, a spokesman for the Jamaican movie theater industry. Last month, Mr. Graham said, the Jamaican government stopped the broadcasts.

In Belize, a Central American nation with a population of 150,000, there are seven privately run television channels that depend on U.S. satellites for their programming, according to Manolo Romerow, a Belize government official. Their broadcasts include programs from U.S. cable networks including Home Box Office, Cinemax, Spotlight, Cable News Network, Satellite News Channel and the so-called "superstations," WGN-TV of Chicago and WOR-TV, based

Jack Valenti, the president of the Motion Picture Association of America, which represents the major film studios in the United States, said: "These satellites are being used as instruments of grand theft. In the coming years most of the world's visual materials will be delivered by satellite. If copyrighted material can be used without the permission of its owners, not only could the overseas film industry be destroyed, the ownership of all intellectual material could be endangered."

The owners of the foreign television stations that receive the satellite signals, however, said that the practice is legal. They point out that the laws involving copyrights and satellite transmissions in their countries are often ambiguous or nonexistent

At the heart of the problem, lawyers for both sides agree, nations.

are international laws that have not kept pace with rapid

changes in communications technology.

The legal status of U.S. television programs in the Caribbean and Central America, the lawyers said, is remin of the relatively anarchistic state of the publishing industry in the last century before the United States established copyright agreements with other nations

According to the Motion Picture Association, the pirating of U.S. television satellite transmissions has taken place in Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, as well as in

Jamaica and Belize. The Caribbean and Central American nations are situated within the limited geographical area outside the United States where U.S. cable television satellite signals can be

The businesses that intercept the broadcasts range from individual hotels that show the programs in their rooms to major VHF, or very high frequency, stations that broadcast the U.S. films and television programs over the air.

Last summer the U.S. Congress included a provision in its Caribbean Basin Initiative to deal with satellite signal piracy. The initiative provides a wide range of economic benefits to nations in the area, including duty-free access to U.S.

Under the new provision the president is authorized to withhold benefits to countries where television stations rebroadcast programs transmitted by satellite without the consent of the programs' owners. A spokesman for the State Department, Gerald Rosen, said that the United States was studying television broadcast practices throughout the re-

"This is a practice we should not tolerate," said Representative Marty Russo, Democrat of Illinois, who sponsored the provision. "If you allow one country to get away with this, others will. It is our obligation to protect the property rights

But executives of foreign television stations that use the satellite signals said they saw the practice in a different light. Some, who were reached in a sampling of foreign television executives, said they would be willing to reimburse U.S. companies for the use of their programs but that the Americans were unwilling to enter into agreements. In the mean-time, they said, the United States had no right to stop them

from using the broadcasts.
"The United States won't be able to impose its laws on the rest of the world," said Frank Santomenno, the executive vice president of Rexsa, a cable television company in Panama with 5,000 subscribers.

Some owners and managers of the stations argue that they are giving the residents of their countries their only chance to share in the abundance of information and entertainment that until recently was available only to more wealthy

"People living on our island have traditionally been isolated," said Walter Bussenius, the director of Tele Haiti, which operates a cable television service in Haiti that offers news and other U.S. cable television programs to 7,000 customers.
"Now when [President Ronald] Reagan speaks on television our people see him instantly. It is our window on the world." One possible solution would be for cable television networks to scramble their satellite transmissions. Home Box Office plans to start scrambling its signal later this year. But members of the Motion Picture Association said the scrambling systems may be too expensive for most broadcasters to use, and not effective enough to thwart highly professional

The technological changes that made the problem possible can be traced to 1975 when Home Box Office, the cable network owned by Time Inc., first began distributing programs by satellite. Cable television systems across the country began to receive movies and other shows picked up from satellite transmissions by dish-shaped antennas.

The satellites that are used for cable television broadcasts nerally orbit in a fixed position in relation to the Earth. At least a half-dozen U.S. satellites are used by cable television broadcasters, but the one that handles the most cable television programming is Satcom III-R, owned by RCA. The satellite transmits signals that can be picked up in the continental United States, the Caribbean and Central America. Residents of more than 250,000 homes in the United States have installed the dish antennas on their roofs or in their backyards, to pick up cable television programs for free. In the United States it is a matter of dispute as to whether they are breaking the law, and there have been few prosecutions of people who have erected the dishes.

Approximately two years ago some people who were outside the United States but still within the area reached by U.S. satellite signals began to use this new source of television programming that, it seemed to them, was as free as the

"Our clients have really gotten to like the shows," said Fernando Batalla, the general manager of Cable Color Television, a cable television system with more than 4,000 subscribers in San Jose, Costa Rica. In addition to the U.S. movies and sports available on his cable system, Mr. Batalla said, Costa Rican television viewers receive U.S. cable pro-grams on five VHF and one UHF, or ultra high frequency,

More than 25 satellites designed to transmit television programs are scheduled to be launched in the next three to four years. They include satellites planned by France, West many, Brazil, Japan and Saudi Arabia. The new satellites will have "footprints" that cover most populated areas of the earth and will broadcast a tremendous amount of copyright-

rime Fears &

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Global Satellites: End of Monopoly?

(Continued From Page 9) United States to the Intelsat system, under the terms of the 1962 national satellite franchise.

own longstanding national control

with the United States on internanationally averaged satellite use rates, is weakened, then they will be forced to pay higher charges for international communications cir-

This central argument of the Intelsat supporters is in essence identical to that advanced by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in the days before it gave up attempting to defend its de facto monopoly on domestic U.S. long-distance communications. AT&T's claim was that if competition were allowed, the competitors would take up lucrative routes, while abandoning rural and remote communities that failed to offer attractive profits. Translated into international terms, Intelsat argues that competitors would be happy to serve the United States, Japan and Europe, while ignoring the needs of countries like Sierra Leone, Jamaica and Malaysia.

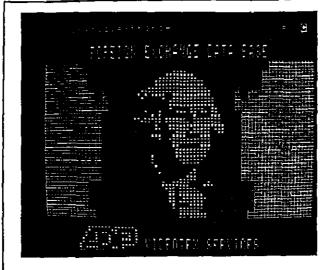
According to Santiago Astrain, who will retire as Intelsat's director-general at the end of this year, if Orion and other competitors are approved, "the loss of large-stream traffic would substantially reduce Intelsat's revenues . . . during a period in which its capital costs would remain fixed. The result of such a course of action would be the impairment of Intelsat's ability to for the first time to gain direct economically provide service to the rest of the world." Mr. Astrain's successor, Mr. Colino, expressed similar views, telling a recent meeting of satellite communicators that "you don't need a degree from the be able to perceive the economic

dent of Orion Satellite, said that the Intelsat case is fundamentally Communications Satellite Act. flawed. "If the past is prologue, as Currently, virtually all Comsat's it most likely will be, Orion's suc-profits are attributable to its inter-cess will result in actually increasational satellite franchise. ing the use and success of Intelsat."

Comsat has been joined in its Mr. McKnight said that although battle by a large number of com-munications authorities abroad, share had declined in the United known generically as post, tele- States with the authorization of phone & telecommunications au- competitors such as MCI Commuthorities, or PTTs. They see any nications Corp. and GTE-Sprint, encroachment on Intelsat's monopoly as a potential threat to their tance traffic than ever because the entry of new systems stimulated the demand for communications and Particularly outspoken in their resulted in the introduction of new support of Comsat have been PTTs and profitable services. Mr. from developing countries that McKnight promised that entrants typically have not allied themselves such as Orion would benefit users with the United States on interna-tional policy issues. The PTTs lower costs. He denied that smaller claim that if Intelsat, with its inter- countries would be adversely affected, and said they would actually benefit, because "there's nothing to stop developing countries from taking advantage of these new sys-

> Similar sentiments are expressed by some Europeans. In September, at the annual conference of the International Institute of Communi cations in Aruba in the Netherland Antilles, René Collette, head of the Communications Satellite Department of the European Space Agency, said that Intelsat's monopoly of trans-Atlantic space traffic was no more defensible than would be a monopoly of trans-Atlantic air traffic. And Andrea Caruso, secre-tary-general of Entelsat, told satellite industry executives in St. Louis. Missouri, recently that if Intelsat faces economic harm, it will not be because of competitors, but because of Intelsat's own overly grandiose investment program, which now amounts to a cumulative investment in facilities of \$2.3 billion.

Meanwhile, massive investments are being made to provide even more sophisticated, capable and economic communications systems. Recently, Intelsat announced a new range of international business services, which will allow users antennas mounted on the roofs of office buildings. AT&T has been moving forward with plans to build an underwater fiber-optic cable between the United States and Eu-London School of Economics" to rope that will provide the first real terrestrial competition to satellite





PROJECTED GROWTH OF WIDEOTE AND TELETEXT IN THE UNITED STATE

Broadost and Cabl
TV Telespet Receives End of Year Videotex Receivers

10,000. 8,000 50,000 200,000 1986 3,00,000 1,150,000 1988 20,00,000 8,000,000

The table charts the estimated growth in the number of horn, equipped with videotex and teletext in the United States during the 980s.

Source: Arlen Communictions Inc.

U.S. Market to Get Videotex System

WASHINGTON — When Viewtron, Knight-Ridder Newspapers' \$30-million plunge into electronic publishing, goes into service in the Miami area late this month, Americans will get their first commercial taste of videotex.

Nearly three dozen tests and market trials of videotex, teletext and similar services have been run in the United States since 1979. The activity mirrors that in Europe, where Britain's Prestel videotex

system began operating in the same year.

Viewtron is the first U.S. effort that asks home users to buy a decoder and pay about \$28 a month to get a package of information and services, such as electronic home banking and shopping and electronic mail with flashy computer graphics on a specialized home

Several similar projects are being readied in the United States: Times Mirror Co., another media conglomerate, is to launch its Gateway videotex project near Los Angeles next spring, and Keycom Electronic Publishing, a joint venture of Field Enterprises (a newspaper and television group), Honeywell Computers and Centel (a telephone and cable operating company), will start its Keyfax Interactive Information Service in suburban Chicago in April.

CBS, J.C. Penney, Citicorp and others are fine-tuning their own plans for videotex operations. Dow Jones, IBM, The Source and

The writer, president of Arlen Communications Inc., a research firm, is editor and publisher of International Videotex Teletext News and TeleServices Report, newsletters based in Washington, and founder and of the U.S. Videotex Industry Association.

CompuServe have already staked important claims in the videotex business. And, most significantly, American Telephone & Telegraph has established its central role as an equipment supplier and network operator, a role expected to grow after the breakup of the telephone

Knight-Ridder and Times Mirror are recruiting other U.S. newspaper publishers to become affiliates of their videotex services, with an

eye toward setting up electronic systems, probably after 1986.

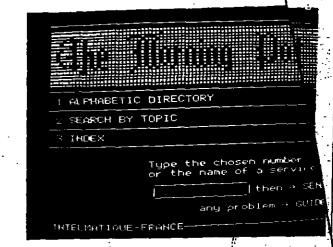
Britain's Prestel system has been in beleaguered commercial service since 1979. France's government-backed Télématique program includes several videotex-type projects, such as an electronic phone directory system, which is putting hundreds of thousands of small Minitel videotex terminals in French homes; in addition the sphilistical distribution of the program of the program in the sphilistic statement of the program o cated Teletel videotex project is now expanding from the Velizy-

Versailles area to other parts of France.

Germany's Bildschirmtext service, officially inaugurated in September but awaiting delivery of an IBM mainframe computer next spring before it can be fully implemented, represents another ambitious step in the worldwide effort to launch videotex operations. Throughout Scandinavia, in Italy, Spain, the Benefitz countries

Canada, Brazil, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan efforts are well advanced to bring videotex to homes and offices. Most projects outside the United States are heavily backed by government communications agencies, with encouragement from industrial sectors seeking export markets for the hardware and software they develop for videotex.

The term videotex applies to the technology: a two-way, interactive transmission system using specialized terminals plus existing home television sets linked to host computers. It also applies to the package



of services: electronic publishing, home banking and shopping, video

The nature of videotex has changed during the recent years of experimentation. Originally conceived as an information retrieval system, videotex is now being developed as a midium for interactive transactional services, especially at-home banding, shopping and sending of messages.

British Telecom, which began creating Prestel atlecade ago, wanted to encourage greater phone use by offering services beyond standard (Continued on Following Page)

Major Losses Are Forcing Computerized Industries to Protect Data

By Theresa Engstrom

BOSTON - Growing revelations in the United States that unauthorized people including groups of teen-agers have gained access to supposedly secure computers have highlighted the issue of computer

Until now, computer security ex-perts said, it has been difficult to convince husinesses that they needed to protect their data until a comtakes a major disaster to make assets may be at stake.

them aware of the issue," said Fred Tompkins, chairman of the American Society for Industrial Security. "The biggest problem is convinc-

ing management that information is a commodity, an asset like drums of chemicals or copying machines," said Brian Hollstein, a member of

the security group.

The banking and insurance industries are the most concerned. Both industries, with their huge data bases of financial and actuarpany has had a scare, "It usually ial information, realize that all their

International banks alone move as much as \$40 billion a day via treated the matter lightly, experts mote code numbers that correelectronic funds transfer. However, said. Even when computers were spond to geography. In the United few cases against banks are report-

"Banks' reputations are built on confidentiality," said William C. nies has estimated that only one in Grayson of the Bedford Group three users of large computers used International in Maryland. standard protective measures. "You're never going to see in the "Computer security is a people newspapers that a bank suffered a problem," said Mr. Tompkins. seven-figure loss."

To guard their reputations in a competitive marketplace, Mr. Grayson said, companies often choose not to prosecute violators to escape notoriety. Because no existing federal law probibits unauthorized entry into a computer, prosecutors are treating those cases that do occur as wire fraud and use of telephone lines to obtain services

bezzlement cases are reported. The most widely publicized cases involve young computer hobbyists who have gained entry to large commercial computers. In instances where a computer is entered for fraud or embezziement, sloppy," said Terry Feldt, a consul-authorities said, the culprit is likely tant based in San Diego, Califorto be an employee of the company. nia

In fact, people who are found to have gained unauthorized access are hired frequently by the victimized company so that the person's knowledge can be put to work for the company, not against it.

Until now, most companies other instances, users are given reequipped with protective devices, users often did not bother to use them. One survey of large compa-

Even the most advanced protection devices are useless. Mr. Tomokins said, if people refuse to use them.

The most common method of company, Stasis, makes security protecting information is to design devices. "It was written on a piece protecting information is to design a system that requires the user to follow a given procedure before the computer can be used. But this so- . . Surprisingly, few companies putcalled procedural protection is of-

Experts estimate that only 15 system that is common to all com- the popularity of microcomputers, instance, and the customer will not bother to change the password when the computer is installed. An intruder who knows the standard password can gain easy access to the system. "Companies have been

> Often a user trying a common code—for example, the QWERTY keyboard pattern that is on most English-language typewriters will find files have been summoned

States, for instance, the first three digits of a user's code number might be the person's telephone

A breach of security can occur when computer operators write their private code numbers on paper, then tape the paper to the computer terminal. "I once walked out of a large bank with the security number," said Paul Ignosh, whose

of paper and labeled, 'computer their computers in locked rooms. In many cases, physical security A computer may be shipped would solve the problem of unau-from the factory with a password thorized access. Now, in fact, with

to gain access to a company's se-

market now that offer protection for large, time-sharing systems. One company, Digital Pathways of for inside purposes experts said Palo Alto, California, makes a dethe biggest threat to surity is their vice that will double-check the identity of a user on a packetswitching system. When a user calls into the computer via the telephone lines, the device intercepts the call.

its records for wrification. The device will then did back to the auTaxas - 3

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thorized user.

If the caller i illegitimate, the authorized user is alerted that someone is tryin to use his ac-

count number.

The Stasis Secury Key System is a device that lods like a house key but is a dynam memory device. The key will block a microcomputer or a termal. It costs between \$300 and \$80, depending on the size of the conjuter.

Another method o protecting information is to scramle it. With this method, a user is saigned a password that allows an to un-Most password systems are designed so they can be chaged frequently. But many commiss do not bother to change the pissword.

So a former employe or ai illegitiate user could gan the commuter. Big locks on the omputer room

Devices are appearing on the are the most securching yeu can do," Mr. Ignosh sai For companies ung computers

the biggest threat to curity is their own employees. A emputer programmer can apply f a job, learn the company's routin, and within days have access to ti computer.

The result can be 'aud or em-Then a voice synthesizer asks the bezzlement with the caputercaller for an access code and ex- a company's own bayard," Mr.

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We're at Booth 101. So drop by and see us at "Telecom 83." And let the network that covers the world uncover the ways to improve your business.



Electronic Household: Futurists at Work Nou

By Amiel Komel PARIS - Consumer trends are

ogy's role in the home of the future. Industry analysts and futurists are studying them to predict the how and when of the electronic home's

The issues are different from those that concern the automated office or factory. Consumer preferences and needs will be the determinant forces in the electronic home's evolution. Technological, commercial and political factors will only affect the pace of that

"The home is very different from the office," said Benjamin Comsaine, an executive director of the Information Policy Program at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. "In the office there is a very strict cost analysis. At more subjective."

Analysts are centering their attention on two facets of electronic systems and to the growing preshome systems. The first concerns home communications networks. computer-based systems that join the consumer to an electronic world of information, personal contacts and long-distance ser-

The second area of interest is the basic home information systems, called HIS, according to a comprebensive, 1982 study of 700 U.S. homes conducted by Booz, Allen & Hamilton, an international manement consulting firm.

More than 80 percent of HIS users will be prepared to pay as be the use of tele-software, promuch as \$32-\$35 per month for grams sent between computers access to at least five services, such as home banking, video games and tele-shopping, according to the

mann, the firm's Paris-based vicepresident. That is what will attract computer. users and make good publicity."
Only cable can satisfy this require-

At present, information networks are typified in their most simple form by interactive videotex, the communication of text and rudimentary graphics between remote termin ls and computers via standard telephone lines, and broadcast teletext, the one-way hertzian transmission of computerstored information.

Limited operational systems and pilot trials have been under way in North America and Europe for sevinformation from large centralized computers. Public reaction to such ence of home computers is helping futurists and industry analysts gauge consumers' priorities and requirements concerning electronic home services and devices.

One of the trends that may have the most far-reaching consequences is the desire of users to integration of all in-home electron- have access to computer programs, ic devices into a single, easy-to-use in addition to the pre-processed in-system. U.S. households seem formation that most systems now ready to welcome the arrival of offer. This demand for local prosophisticated electronic gadgetry. cessing capabilities portends the By 1995, from 15 million to 31 need to decentralize computing million U.S. households will have power from distant, large computers to smaller ones in the home.

Home computers alone can obviously offer this possibility, but without the access to the enormous fund of data that is available in large information systems. The most attractive solution seems to through telephone lines or cable.

The first European network to acknowledge this necessity almost from its inception has been the

One of the fundamental supposi- Austrian national videotex system. tions on which forecasts were based The Austrian telecommunications emerging that foretell high technol- is that systems must offer film- authority plans to rent an "intelliquality images along with text. gent" decoder, called Mupid, to all "The delivery of the system is im- of the system's users. The Mupid portant," explained Hanns Schwi- attaches to a standard television set, transforming it into a home

> "The system provides not only textual information and graphics information, but also programs," explained Hermann Maurer, director of the product's development at the Technical University of Gratz. The Mupid is a personal computer which uses the network behind it." Another example is Micronet 800, a computer hobbyist-oriented service available on Prestel, the videotex system in the United King-

dom. Although only operational since March, it already logs more user accesses than any other Prestel member. Unlike the usual Prestel service, which employs a simple terminal, Micronet 800 sells modems and software that enable its subscribers to book up through their home computers. Tele-software is becoming Mi-

cronet's most popular product. "I think that in the short-term people will use this service because it provides them with software," said Tim Schoonmaker, marketing and sales manager. "That's what makes life or death in this for now."

Loading software into a microcomputer over the telephone line can be as much as 50 percent cheaper than buying it in a retail shop. It also means having ready access to a much larger variety of

observers believe that education is electronic mail. Therein lies the and entertainment applications commercial future of home inforwill be the driving forces behind the electronic invasion of the home. "In the short-term [the home systems market] will be entertain-ment-driven," Mr. Companie said.

Consumer fascination with video names is fast becoming evident. Booz, Allen & Hamilton found that monthly fee for access tomes. It has been projected th video games will enter 40 percent U.S. homes within the next tweats.

Educational programs a have an important future in theme. While most are correctly id to schools, one estimate predicthat 70 percent of the education of tware sold over the next fivears will go into homes. Parents the ginning to see computer-sed home learning as a necessar_{lart} of their children's education, In addition to tele-software,

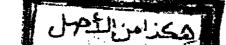
tronic messaging and mail are expectedly turning out to be most universally popular feat, of existing computer networks. exchange of messages, often tween people that do not know i. another outside of the system's bemetic channels, is the most it portant attraction of computer a works, according to Murra Turoff, co-suther of the "Netwo Nation," and one of the creators of the New Jersey-based Electronic Information Exchange System known as EIES.

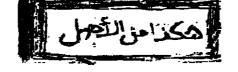
"What videptex people don't re-alize is that people don't want data services; they want to communicate with other people," he stid. Users of EIES employ the system as a personal con work that can instantaneously bring them together with anywhere from one person to thous

He said that the most popular feature of The Source and Compu-Serve, two U.S. computer networks Micronet 800 offers mostly game with 25,000 and 37,000 business and educational programs. Many and home subscribers respectively, mation systems, according to Mr.

> "A lot of corporate executives are not looking at basic human motivations," he warned "They are going to lose their shirts."

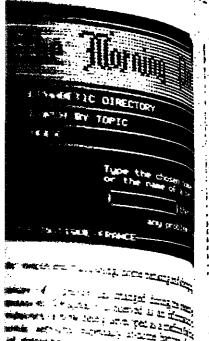
The electronic man facility is also one of the most popular ser-





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urists at Work N

Japan Aims to Split Phone Monopoly

(Continued From Page 9)

will not be able to compete strongly with private industry." It is doubtful whether eventual privatization will greatly benefit foreign suppli-ers. Despite measures taken since 1981 to open NTT's shopping list to foreign firms, such purchases to-tal only \$46 million, or 2 percent of

TIT's annual buying NIT buys from a tight "family" of about 300 Japanese suppliers, of whom the biggest are NEC, Fu-jitsu, Hitachi, Sumitomo, Oki and Farukawa Electric. Orders are allocated in a fashion that foreigners say suits the companies' pricing and production, while the join' research done by NTT with the com-panies would violate U.S. antitrust of the "key phone," for which there search done by NTT with the com-

One of the big problems for foreign relecommunication firms is that their products must be compatible with Japanese networks.

Motorola's much-vaunted breakthrough in 1982 to supply 45,000 pocket pagers to NTT, worth \$9 million, came only after years of work. Because NTT's techmeal requirements were different from anyone else's, the order was tom-made and cost Motorola a small fortune, "We just wanted to show we could do it," a senior Motorola executive said.

One area where NTT is at least moving in step with other national telecom services (such as British Telecom) is "value added networks." Private companies have already been licensed to resell to third parties the circuits they rent from NTT to transmit data, and during this session of parliament a bill will be submitted to do the same for voice. The "retailer" buys bulk circuits from NTT and then makes a profit by "enhancing" the circuits with added functions, such as speed, code or protocol conversions. Several companies are already making inroads in allowing - otherwise incompatible computers and terminals to communicate with each other.

Another monopoly right that was lost recently was to supply the - first telephone to Japanese homes and offices. Any approved supplier will do. Japanese customers can now choose from a variety of different telephone equipment, often advertised on television. Cable TV companies have also been given the igreen light to carry other services such as two-way videotex.

One of the major complaints of NTT is that as a public company it

cessful government bodies and public corporations. One of the benefits of its public status should be exemption from tax, but because of its success and the government's indebtedness, NTT must pay a heavy levy on its profits.

Likewise a private company sees return on effort in profit. But NTT's "bonus" for investment is determined by the performance of other public corporations, according to Mr. Nishii. "What we have done in the past 30 years is to combine the bad parts of the bureaucracy and private industry," he

is a big demand in Japan. NTT has a new key phone that is better and cheaper than the present one. "Of course people would like to replace said. "However, NTT rents the telephones on the basis of cost accounting and the life cycle of the hardware, taking into consider-ation the rate of interest. So we face the problem that if people return phone when only one half of its life cycle is used, we lose money. Private industry in the United States or Canada can recover the cost by increasing the charge for the new telephone."

The epitome of NTT's new technology is the INS project, which would entail spending 20 trillion yen to 30 trillion yen in the laying of optical fibers throughout Japan to carry digital "bit based" telecommunications. The backbone of the Japanese project — a trunk optical fiber line from Fukuoka in the southern Kyushu island to Sapporo in northern Hokkaido — is already approaching completion.

Optical fibers, in which Japan claims to be already the world's biggest producer, can carry not only thousands of phone lines in one single strand but also facsimile, computer data and various view data, such as NTT's "Captain" system for home banking and shop-

dream of NTT, today the cost of times that of copper cable," Mr.

Full Videotex System to Be Launched in U.S. Market

(Continued From Preceding Page)

voice calling. By developing a system that allows customers to look up all sorts of information—news, sports, weather, financial data—offered by a variety of suppliers and available through a low-priced home terminal, British Telecom hoped to build an ancillary service that would keep the phone lines profitably buzzing. But, after four years, Prestel has about 35,000 customers, many of whom use Prestel as an efficient time-sharing system to reach into specialized data

The British experience has offered valuable lessons to U.S. and other videotex developers. The latest videotex projects include a beavy emphasis on private videotex systems, intended to offer simple computer services within companies or as a sales tool to allow firms to communicate with customers.

For example, automotive companies are using videotex systems to let dealers know what cars are available with what options; British Leyland is using such a system in England, Buick is testing a similar service in the United States, and travel agents are using videotex to

book tours through large vacation packagers. The other new twist in videotex development is the emphasis on Manufacturers Hanover and many others are developing electronic home banking services as part of their efforts to eliminate paper processing and speed up the financial float. Banking consortiums have teamed with Knight-Ridder, Times Mirror and other U.S. videotex operators to make home banking an integral part of videotex

American Express, which has been an active participant in Britain's Prestel system, is preparing financial and other services for U.S. videotex systems. Some brokerage houses are designing videotex

Merchandisers - especially mail order companies - are another important component of videotex projects. In West Germany, compa-nies like Quelle and Otto have successfully found ways to sell

merchandise through on-line ordering systems on Bildschirmtext.

The rapid upheaval in the microcomputer world has affected the direction of the videotex industry. Sophisticated microcomputer networks with enhanced graphics and truly interactive services are easily mistaken for what is now called videotex. Furthermore, the dramatic

drop in prices of home computers and telephone connecters, called

drop in prices of home computers and telephone connecters, cancer modems, is having an effect on videotex development.

Videotex terminals, with their high resolution graphics capacity, now cost \$600 and more in the United States — far above the price of off-the-shelf home computers. Indeed, many experts now foresee a natural overlap of videotex hardware with home computers, with appropriate videotex circuit boards being installed in microcomputers. Apple, IBM and others are already working in that direction.

This overlap between futuristic videotex service and today's home computer activity surfaces in current British systems such as Micronet 800 and Homelink. Both systems use standard microcomputers, equipped with special software, to give users access to the Prestel data base and to videotex home banking services. The hybrid system has helped expand the Prestel audience significantly.

Technical standards for videotex systems are in flux. Incompatible formats have been developed in France, England, Canada and Japan. And despite efforts by units of the International Telecommunications Union (especially its international consultative committee on telephone and telegraph), it appears that problems will linger.

Private Companies Rush to Acquire Cable Licenses in Japan

By Jack Burton

TOKYO — Despite Japan's reputation in the fore-front of video technology, the country still lags at least a decade behind the United States in setting up largescale cable TV systems in major cities. Plans are now

afoot to change that.

Cable TV has existed in Japan for almost 30 years, but it has been used mostly to transmit regular televi-sion programs to urban and rural areas that suffer from poor reception, such as city neighborhoods surrounded by skyscrapers or villages in the country's mountainous interior.

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. which regulates all broadcasting in Japan, has maintained tight control over the expansion of cable services, particularly two-way "interactive" cable.

Until the recently announced deregulation of Nip-pon Telegraph and Telephone, two-way cable, which offers everything from selective pay programming to electronic shopping in the home, posed a threat to the government-run communications monopoly. The cable restrictions were enthusiastically supported by commercial broadcasters, who viewed two-way cable

In addition, the ministry wanted to curtail cable until the technology was developed domestically to operate advanced two-way cable systems that could rely on optical fibers and satellites. The telecommunications ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry actively fostered this technology by sponsoring two pilot projects in the Tokyo and

Based on the projects' technical success as well as the government's apparent commitment to deregulate NTT. the telecommunications ministry announced in "If I may add a little to the late May that it would approve applications for twoway cable services under private operation. The minisoptical fiber per meter is about 10 try officially recognized one-way cable service in 1972.

Because the license grants the holder exclusive ac-Nishii said. "However, if we can cess to a designated territory, private companies, in reduce the cost to where it is only anticipation of the ministry's decision, had already two or three times more expensive, begun to submit applications for cable operations it is possible we might start intro- even before the ministry announced the new policy. household. That day will probably area, considered potentially the most profitable marcable subsidiary to take advantage of its existing come within about 10 years." cable subsidiary to take advantage of its existing power supply network.

more stations in other parts of the country. Two commuter railway companies, Seibu and Tokyu, also announced plans to construct cable networks. By stringing optical fiber cables along their electric railway poles or laying the more conventional coaxial cable lines through the communications ducts along the rail bed, they could avoid protracted negotiations with local authorities in gaining right of way permission for the system's installation.

Another attractive feature about cable for the railroad companies is that it could boost business for the department stores, supermarkets and real estate companies that they also own. And the companies have a ready-made audience for cable because of the housing projects they have developed along their railroad lines. Tokyu, for example, is betting on acquiring a number of subscribers from among the 100,000 persons housed in its large complex outside Tokyo.

The Marubeni trading house has more ambitious plans to tie up with local partners in at least nine major cities to operate cable networks. For example, Maru-beni is planning to form a partnership with the Uny supermarket chain and the Chunichi newspaper company in Nagoya, Japan's fourth-largest city. "We hope to eventually get 500,000 subscribers nationally, which will be enough to support satellite broadcasting," Osamu Masada, a Marubeni spokesman, said.

Other companies considering cable operations include newspapers, who hope to conduct computerized transmission of news copy, and major supermarkets and department stores, which are interested in selling consumer goods through the two-way system.

Their participation, however, could be ultimately eclipsed by the country's power companies, which possess the most extensive collection of utility poles in the country and thus can reach more households than the railroad companies, for example. Tokyo electric ducing optical fibers to every Claim staking was particularly active for the Tokyo power has already said it is considering setting up a

Cable Network, backed by the advertising agency of Hakuhodo; Mitsui and Co., the trading house; To-cable operations. Like the electric power industry, such state groups as NTT, Japan National Railways average monthly service charge of 1,500 to 2,000 yen Viacom, the U.S. cable company. ICN initially sought and the Japan Highway Public Corporation have a license for the affluent suburban community of extensive rights of way that would be needed if nation-Machida City in the southwestern part of the Tokyo wide cable systems are ever constructed. NTT has metropolitan area and plans to set up a network of five already granted cable stations permission to lease the agency's circuits for broadcasts.

If these plans reach fruition, cable networks should be available to urban households by the mid-1980s. While 3.3 million households, about 10 percent of Japan's homes, now are wired to a cable system, the number is expected to grow to 5 million by 1986 and 10 million by 1990.

But several major obstacles lie in the path.

Although it is cheaper on a per-capita basis to install cable systems in Japan than in the United States or Europe because of Japan's high population density, the amount of investment needed is still large. Local banks, newspapers and retailers, who stand to reap the biggest benefits from community cable service, cannot afford to support the cost alone, which is why they have agreed to cooperate with large corporations that have the capital.

ICN, for example, estimates that it will cost 5 billion yen to lay coaxial cable lines, build a transmission station, buy programming and operate the Machida City network during its first three years. Marubeni projects that it could cost as much as 10 billion yen to wire 50,000 Nagoya homes, the minimum needed to make the system profitable. A cable network reaching all 2 million households in Tokyo would cost more than 175 billion yen, according to an advisory commit tee at the Telecommunications Ministry.

One way to spread around the costs would be to franchise operations. But the ministry has barred this for the time being. Although it gave tax breaks to encourage cable, it stipulated that all cable companies must be regional in scope and that they cannot sell information services to other cable networks under different licensees. The ministry also prohibited the consolidation of cable systems, which at present number 31,000 for one-way cable networks. The restrictions are believed to be designed to protect the interests of commercial broadcasters, who fear the competition from national cable networks.

Since the installation fee of 40,000 to 50,000 yen Japan.

as well as support operation costs. That means at least several years in the red for most cable operators.

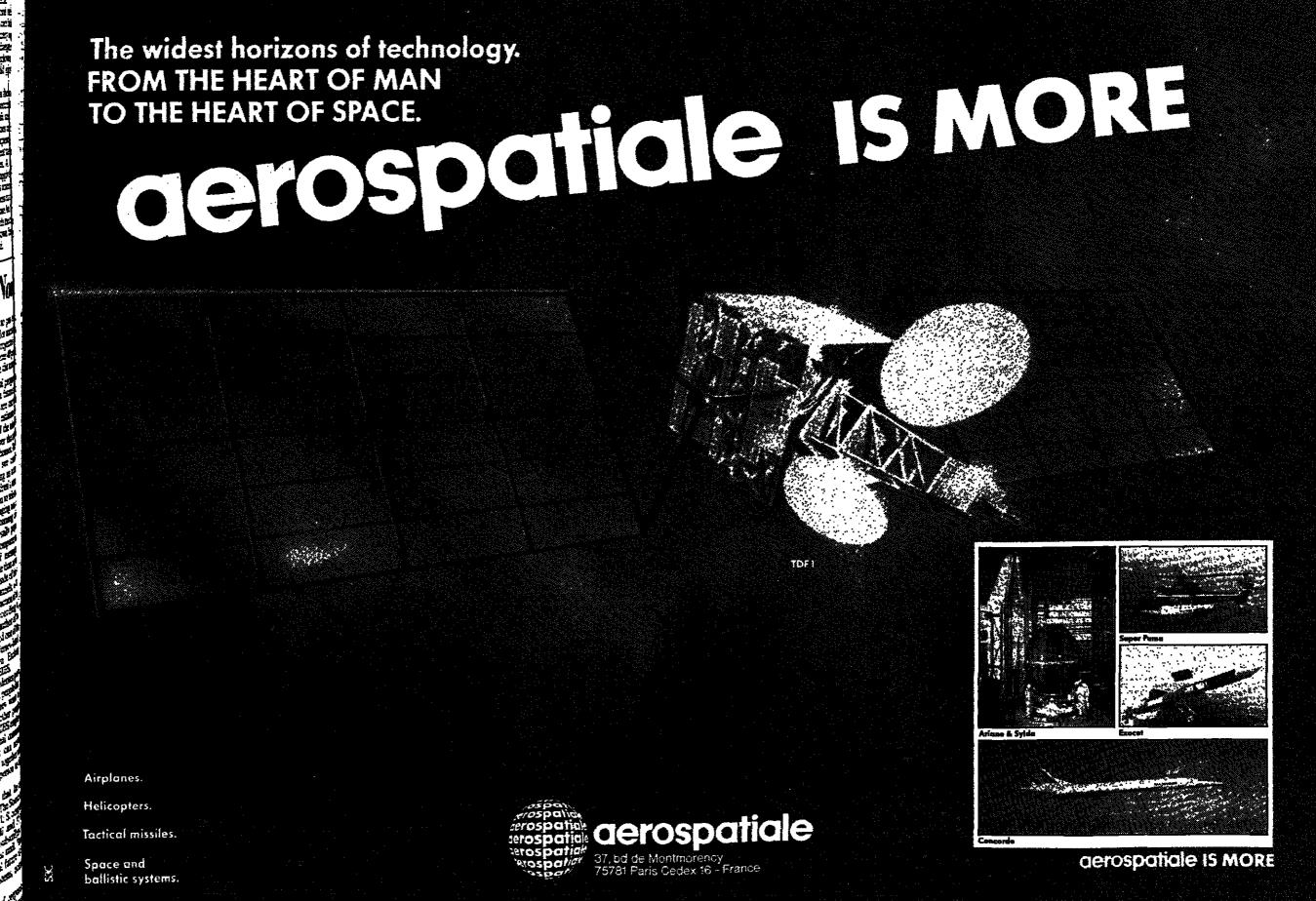
And a big question mark hanging over the future of cable is whether enough subscribers will sign up to make such ventures profitable. Japanese households already pay a monthly fee of 1,000 yen to support the two state-run NHK channels, and viewers in such metropolitan areas as Tokyo have six other commericial stations to choose from as well. The program quality is good enough to make the Japanese the most avid TV watchers in the world.

Cable operators must find programming enticing enough to persuade viewers to spend more money to watch pay TV as well as break housewives of the habit of shopping twice a day in the neighborhood so they rely more on electronic shopping. Tokyu, for example, experimented with cable programming at one of its housing projects in 1972 but found that residents were not willing to pay for the service.

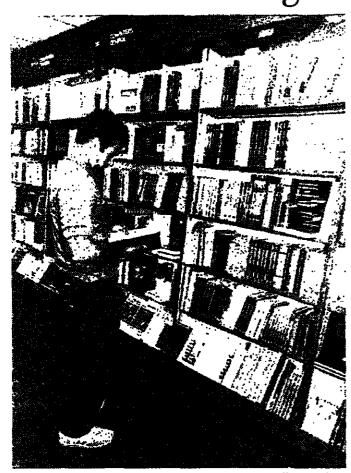
To help fill the void created by 10 to 30 channel cable systems. Marubeni last spring set up a joint company with Hakuhodo and Tohoku Shinsha, an importer of foreign films, to serve as wholesalers of video programs. The company plans to supply live broadcasts of sports and cultural events, foreign films and television programs as well as special films made in cooperation with domestic film production companies.

But regular television is not cable's only competition. NHK at the beginning of October started teletext broadcasts, which supplies the same sort of news and service information that cable plans to offer. Direct satellite broadcasts are also looming on the horizon with an expected start-up date of 1989.

While the risk for cable operators is considerable, it is less so for the electronics industry. Even if cable fails to make a considerable foothold in Japan, electronics firms can continue to sell cable equipment overseas Toshiba, for example, recently developed a new cable equipment in cooperation with U.S. television and communications for use in the United States as well as



Publishers Moving Data Processing Books Up Front



Stacey's bookstore in Palo Alto, California.

By Bob Kuesterman

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — From a few vol-umes about data processing hidden on shelves between calculus and differential equations, computer books have developed into one of the hottest items in the U.S. book business

Piggybacked to the sales of small computers for home and business use, book; about Apples and Commodores, Basic and Pascal are making fortunes for small publishers.

Sam Weller, owner of Zion Book Store in Salt Lake City, Utah, for instance, moved computer books from the back shelves to the front of the store last spring, after two years of rising sales. They occupy eight shelves and account for about 5 percent of sales, he said.

B. Dalton Bookseller, a leading U.S. chain, said its outlets stock 500 titles of computer books. Waldenbooks, another big chain, said it has stocked computer books for about five years. "We had good sales last year, and we'll triple them this year," said Michael Meyer, director of merchan-dise buying for the chain, based in Stamford,

Computer books will account for about 3 percent of Waldenbooks' sales, which is almost equal to sales of cookbooks, Mr. Meyer said. "Cookbooks are a very substantial part of our business,"

One publishing executive recently estimated that 2,400 computer books were in print and that most of them had been published in the past 18

Mr. Weller said people who used computers as a hobby had started the increase in sales of computer books, but businesses are buying books now. Joseph Esposito, director of computer publishing for New American Library in New York, traced the growth in the computer book market.

enthusiasts, bought books. Then business people began studying word processing. Now, Mr. Esposito said, people interested in the computer as entertainment will begin buying books. "This generation sees the computer as a part of life, as an appliance like a Cuisinart, telephone, television and air conditioning," he said.

Computer books are said to have passed through both the dry, technical phase and the overly humorous one that was designed to appeal to begin-

"The assumption was everyone was scared to death of microtechnology, and you had to crack jokes," Mr. Esposito said. "We've largely gotten

mass market by Jan. 1, 1983, and up to 40 sometime in 1984, he said. Orders "are exceeding sales projections - and that almost never happens," Mr. Esposito said. New American Library's sales strategy includes corraling its own stable of authors, such as Mike

New American Library will aim 20 titles at the

Cane, whose "Computer Phone Book" being published this year will provide a guide of computer The publisher also is reaching agreement with the Waite Group of San Rafael, California, to

market through bookstores more sophisticated books, mostly dealing with programming. New American Library will market with dilithium Press of Beaverton, Oregon, 14 books designed largely for the novice to the mass audience

in outlets from bookstores to supermarkets. Mr. Meyer said the dilithium Press agreement pointed to a trend to less expensive books. At present, he said, novels — both paperback and hardback — average \$6.50 while computer books

Satellite Telephone System: A Quantum Leap for India

By Kim Gordon-Bates

NEW DELHI - When India's first multinational satellite, INSAT-1B, begins to relay intercity phone calls from one end of the subcontinent to the other, telecommunications in India will have undergone a major revolution.

The Indian government has embarked on a major program to improve telecommunications, especially the telephone system. Telephone density is fewer than three instruments for every 1,000 inhabitants, one of the world's lowest. The system dates from 1948, when the British company Automatic Telephone & Equipment (ATE), a forerunner of the Plessey group, won a contract to introduce the new nation's first indigenous telephone network. ATE gave India the Strowger system, which relied purely on mechanical principles The system, which is now outmoded, still constitutes the core of India's telephone operations. Later, in the 1960s, BTM, the Belgian affiliate of ITT, installed the

Crossbar system. All this, however, is being changed. Funds have been allocated to all the public-sector agencies dealing with telecommunications. The Department of Electronics, which acts as an advisory body to all the ministries seeking to acquire electronic know-how from abroad, has been issuing multimillion-dollar tenders to "ensure the development of a self-reliant telecommunications industry."

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs at the Ministry of Communications has been granted its largest budget ever, \$3 billion, to improve the country's basic telecommunications infrastructure for the current five-year plan, ending in 1985. Meanwhile, the country's main telephone equipment manufacturer.

Indian Telephone Industries, has seemingly unlimited access to public funds to attract "advanced proven gerian .

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technology from the industrialized nations.

According to K.R. Nayar, director of the Telephone Research Center, the research and development arm of the Department of Posts and Telegraph, "the main problem we have to overcome is the inadequate level of indigenous production."

India has been successfully manufacturing switching equipment of the Strowger and Crossbar types, coaxial and microwave transmission equipment, private automatic exchanges (PAX), electronic PAXs and electronic private automatic branch exchanges (EPABX). These are mostly produced by III's Palghat

Established in 1976, Palghat quickly found itself in the paradoxical position of producing more exchanges than the country could absorb. To avoid a telephone exchange glut, the government was forced to liberalize its consumer purchasing procedures and allow direct consumer-producer outlets free of bureaucratic

ITI is about to sign a major contract with CIT-Alcatel, the French telecommunications multinational, in a deal that involves a \$35-million investment for the manufacture of digital trunk automatic exchanges (DTAX), at a rate of 150,000 lines a year.

Part of the challenge so far has been to bridge the technology gap between the Strowger system and the more technologically advanced systems. Unfortunately, this has not been easy. Policy decisions have frequently been plagued by intergovernmental rivalry (Continued on Page 16)

Across Asia, Communications Have Highs, Lows

By Dinah Lee

HONG KONG - Recently a Hong Kong customer complained to the local telephone company that despite much regular publicity given to the expansion of direct dialing services, he was still unable "We had to diplomatically explain that it wasn't Hong Kong's fault," a Hong Kong telephone company executive said. "India just doesn't have the equipment"

out a region well known to have assistant general manager, finance, unrivaled growth potential. Comcommunity, is on a par with London and New York in replacing the tends 3,000 fiber-kilometers and

They offer contact with overseas of a larger system by Buenos Aires. offices at less cost than telephone or telex while using the same telephone, telex and satellite channels.

But while Hong Kong is moving toward data transmission at the speed of light, long-distance callers to dial directly to his home in India. in neighboring Malaysia, Indonesia or the Philippines are still kept waiting for bours. It shouldn't seem strange, how-

ever, that some of the most modern systems are in increasing use in The customer's dilemma points Asia, where developing countries up the enormous gap in communi- can buy the latest and best equipcation technology existing through- ment available. According to the puters and telecommunications are pany, Brian Kennedy, Hong Kong among Asia's fastest growing in- had until recently the world's largdustries. Hong Kong, with its well- est urban optical fiber network, developed international financial through which data can be transtelephone and telex with high- has 13 exchanges. This distinction

"In two or three years' time our fiber optics network will be the equivalent of telephone lines," Mr. Kennedy said.

By 1982, the telephone network here covered nearly 2 million telephones, of which nearly a quarter were business lines, in a territory with more than 5.5 million people. In 1982, Hong Kong used 85.2 million minutes of telex time. Mr. Kennedy said he expected growth in demand for data transmission to be 10 percent to 15 percent a year.

It was not so long ago that most hotels, shops and even sidewalk fast-food counters had a telephone sitting on a shelf for the free use of any passer-by. Although this is still common, pay phones are increas-ingly becoming the order of the day. Subscribers to international direct dialling number 100,000, with the service reaching 100 counspeed data transmission systems. was crased with the recent purchase tries - if not yet India, everywhere fers data transmission to London,

fastest-growing route is to China. After much negotiation, direct dialing to Gangdong, China's southernmost province, was started this year, and other Chinese provincial capitals are expected to follow.

But the real competition and excitement is at the upper end of the market where the Hongkong Telephone Company and its rival, Cable and Wireless (HK) Ltd., which runs the city's telex and telegram services, are fighting to persuade the business community of the relative merits of their data transmission services.

In 1981, the Telephone Company jointly developed with Argamon, in Tel Aviv, the software for the Datel Message Services, which began operation in December, 1982, after a year's delay caused in part by objections from Cable and Wireless. The message service of-

and South Africa, with the use of a telephone, a "modem" (a box modifying the telephone to a word processor), and the Telephone Company's main computer.

With a "packet switching service," this system speeds already prepared data messages from the large computer of a telephone or telex company to a corresponding computer at the destination and then passes the message to the subscriber. "People aren't concerned about the cost initially," Mr. Ken-nedy said, "but once they've got the system they look for ways to reduce

Using the telephone system and almost any variety of microprocessor, a subscriber to Datel Message Services pays rates that are 20 percent to 25 percent cheaper than telex to the United States and Britain. For secretaries at a desk, the main attraction is that a word processor can be used for preparing messages rather than a special telex

The Hongkong Telephone Com-pany said that precisely because its service requires no separate "dedicated network of lines" but uses simply the ordinary telephone sys-In Japan, both Kokusai Denshin Denway and Nippon Telephone and Telegraph are, not surprisingly, very protective of their respective monopolies. The message service in Hong Kong is available to "pirates" in Taiwan who subscribe and receive their messages in Hong Kong's computer and can call in from Taiwan. According to one local report, Hongkong Telephone has said that it hopes to take 40 percent of the outward internation al telex business from Hong Kong in the next few years. Literally only a block away, Cable and Wireless has its own new system called Dialcom, which began operation in September.

This system is operated by the Hong Kong company under license to Dialcom in the United States and is similar to British Telecom's Gold system and Australia's Misales manager for Cable and Wire-less, said that a system using tele-phone lines was vulnerable to the corruptions caused by bad lines, while Dialcom eliminates dependence on local telephone exchange altogether. Unlike Datel Messagi Services, which is a "store and for ward" system, Dialcom is called a "store and receive" system, also known as "electronic mail."

"Electronic mailboxes" are private -- only a password can open and retrieve information.

Although the telex system is not connected to the Dialcom system. the telex machine can be adapted to talk to Dialcom.

The registration fee of 600 Hong Kong dollars puts the system in the range of the smaller business user who then pays 80 Hong Kong cents per minute of Dialcom transmis

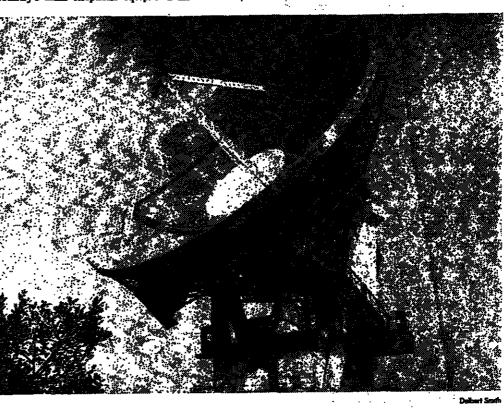
According to Michael Lee, customer support manager, there are already 3,000 to 4,000 customers in the United Kingdom and 42,000 in North America.

He said that in a city like Hong Kong, where a large number of companies already have their own hardware, Dialcom uses a "mailbox," which the companies then can call from any terminal at home or in the office.

None of the big telecommunica tions companies has pushed its program to transmit ideographs as fast as one might think in a region where Cantonese and Mandarin Chinese and Japanese are domi-

nant languages.

Because of the complexities of transmitting Asian languages with keyboard, the Japanese market for facsimile transmission has grown faster than any other side of the new industry there, even though facsimile messages cannot be edited or "packeted" at high



Satellite transmission and reception systems will upgrade India's telephone system.

A Major Financier

in France

CAISSE NATIONALE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS

> Finances French **Telecommunications**

The Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications, CNT is a national agency of the Republic of France.

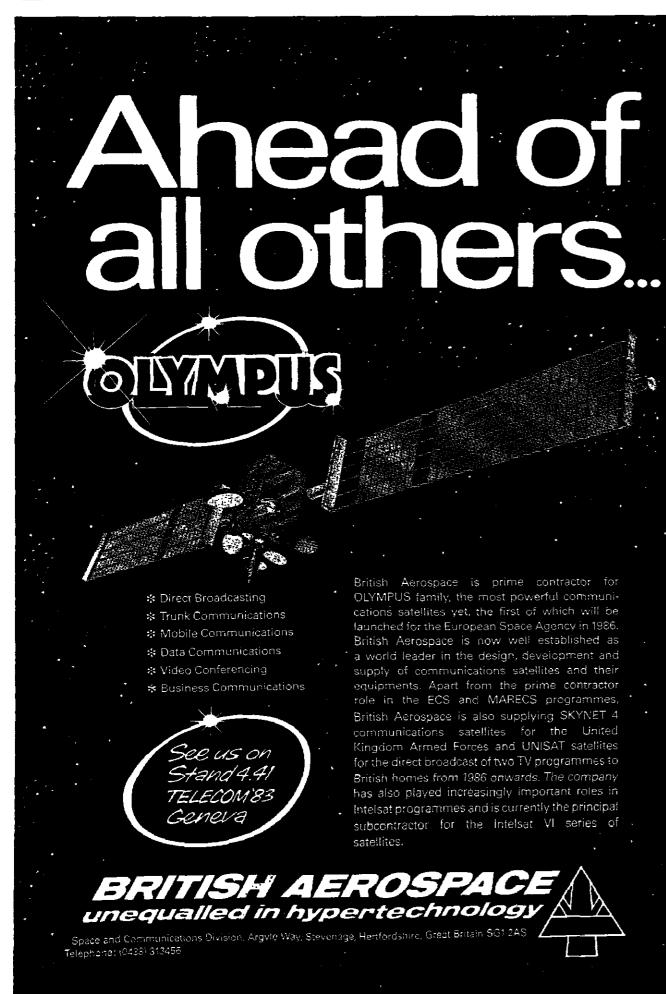
The purpose of the CNT is to make available to the budget of the PTT funds needed to pursue further investments in telecommunications.

The CNT both issues loans and invests in companies whose exclusive purpose is financing of Telecommunications.

The CNT is currently active in the major domestic and international financial markets for public bond issues and syndicated and non-syndicated bank loans. Throughout the year, the CNT issued commercial paper on the United States

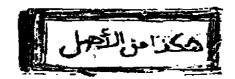
The CNT has played an essential role in the investments of the Telecommunications branch of the French P.T.T. since 1974.

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Nigerian Expansion Vital to Development Of Telecommunications

LAGOS - Nigeria is the most populous and the richest country in black Africa, but its economic development is seriously hampered by

More than 180,000 telephone lines and 12,000 telex lines are due to be in service by the end of this year. Nigeria's economic planners estimate that before 1985 the country will have 2.5 telephone lines per thousand

The Ivory Coast and Zimbabwe have more than one telephone line per hundred inhabitants.

Nigerian officials at the government-owned Post and Telecommunications Department said that unlike these countries whose telecommunications have to service one major city and two or three other urban centers, Nigeria has a population of more than 80 million people with the present capital at Lagos, the new federal capital being built at Abuja and 19 state capitals. In addition there are more than 800 urban centers.

Africa has one percent of the world's telephone population. But, telecommunications is no longer seen as a luxury in Africa; it is seen as an instrument of development. Experience has shown that telecommunications can help basic resources such as transport, roads and water to be used more efficiently. As transport costs have shot up, governments have looked for savings in the telecommunications sector where developments such as digital switching and satellites have actually brought costs down in the long term.

One major problem has been the multiplicity of contractors operating in the country. A spokesman for the telecommunications department said 28 different telecommunications contractors are operating in Nigeria, but the government plans to cut this down to about six or seven companies in an attempt to standardize equipment used in the country. ITT Nigeria, the biggest telecommunications company in the country, is building a factory to produce a wide range of telecommunications equipment.

Officials at the Post and Telecommunications Department said that past efforts to improve the telecommunications network put too much tment in telephone switching equipment and exchanges and not enough in the external line plants and transmission (trunk) line facilities. To rectify this, they contracted GEC to refurbish all the existing transmission lines in collaboration with department staff.

The present government announced plans to install a new transmission system, including a coaxial cable system between Lagos and Kaduna — a distance of more than 800 Like suctors (about 500 miles). This transmi line needs 200 repeater stations, some of which are located in the bush with no readily available source of power.

The repeater stations rely on mini-generating stations to power them. It is usually the breakdown of one or more of these generators that causes

The Ministry of Communications estimates that the new national transmission system with its 500 repeater stations will cost more than \$150 million in fuel, spare parts and maintenance costs. To save money the ministry is investigating the use of solar power for the remaining parts of the transmission program.

Nigeria's domestic satellite built in 1977 provides for a network radio and television service and a national telegram service. Government studies indicate there is sufficient demand from govern-

ment agencies like the central banks, customs, security agencies, and the commercial banking and media industries and from adjacent African countries to embark on an additional domestic satellite program.

Despite the continuing problems of city-to-city transmission there has been a significant improvement in the telephone system within cities. This has been achieved by a massive program for the construction of telephone exchanges; in the last four years, 50 exchanges of varying sizes have been constructed.

Work is in progress on 30 more. These will be supplemented by more than 35 mobile exchange facilities.

The bulk of this work has been undertaken by ITT Nigeria, which acts as agent for ITT Corp. One of the biggest exchanges the company has constructed recently is at Ibadan.

Other companies like Eltec (Nigeria), formerly Siemens (Nigeria) and

Fujikura have worked on the major telephone exchange projects. And as part of government policy to use made-in-Nigeria products first, Eltec set up a cable manufacturing company following the commercial success of the German-Nigerian partnership company. Kabelmetal.

(Continued From Page 10)

resolve conflicts. This will be true even with the existence of extensive to reinforce for satellites for international "public times the use of non-Intelsat satellite facilities for international "public times the United States and other technologically advanced countries what the way in which investments in The right to communicate is a up a caple manufacturing company following the commercial success of the German-Nigerian partnership company, Kabelmetal.

The most tangible improvement in the Nigerian telecommunications system has been the improvement in links with the interest in the links with the lin

system has been the improvement in links with the international telecom-

Four years ago all international calls had to go through the operator Since then there has been a 400-percent increase in international calls

made from Nigeria but more than 5,000 subscribers have direct dialing facilities to the rest of Africa, Europe and the United States. The chairman of Nigerian External Communications, Ibrahim Tahir,

said the telephone company's turnover increased from \$74 million in 1980 to \$126 million in 1981 — while profits sourced from \$7 million to He said the company, conservatively estimated to be worth more than

\$460 million, is now looking forward to a turnover of about \$650 million It operates an earth station at Lanlate in the south, built in 1972, and in

Kujama in the north, completed this year. Construction of a third station in the east of the country began Eunugu earlier this year. A fourth will be built at Abuja.

Busy U.S. Magazine Industry Backs Growing Need for Information By Skip Wollenberg of Framingham, Massachusetts, estimates the

NEW YORK - When David Ahl began publishing a magazine to help people make better use of schoolroom computers nine years ago, he had the field largely to himself. Today, his magazine, Creative Computing, competes with more than 130 personal-computer publications, and new ones are

The rush to market in the United States is so frantic that in late July two publications with the same name — PC Week — appeared on the newsstands the same day. The conflict was resolved with computer-quick precision: One publisher agreed to buy out the other and hired the competi-

Mr. Ahl said that despite the proliferation of computer publications aimed at users of home and small business computers, he finds little has changed about why people buy them. "Someone new to the field still has the same need for basic information. They have to learn the rudiments of logically analyzing a problem. They have to know about the various components of a computer," he

One industry watcher, International Data Corp.

States soared from 216,000 in 1980 to 2.3 million by 1982 and probably will more than double to 5.88 million this year. That has triggered a flood of magazines with names such as Interface Age, Infoworld, CompuKids and Digit. Some cover the industry in general. Others concentrate on specific products. Some aim for the beginner and others for the computer veteran.

Among the generalists are Byte, Compute!, Microcomputing Personal Computing and Popular Computing. The more specific magazines include Sync, which deals with Timex-Sinclair computers. and PC, PC World and Personal Computer Age, which cover IBM's Personal Computer. The Apple computer has inspired some of the more colorful magazine names — InCider, Nibble, Peelings II

Still other magazines, such as Softside and Softline, focus on the programs that make computers work — the software. The magazines are rooted in newsletters that sprang up after the introduction of minicomputers in the mid-1960s and microcomputers in the mid-1970s.

The newsletters frequently were geared to edu-cators and were published by the computer makers

themselves or by professional organizations. Mr. Ahl, who once worked in marketing for a computer company, began Creative Computing in 1974 as a hobby from the basement of his house in New Jersey. With mailing lists from two computer manufacturers and \$600, he prepared and distributed about 8,000 copies of the first issue.

Circulation had grown to about 120,000 when the magazine was bought by Ziff-Davis Publishing Co. in 1981. Its circulation now is more than 250,000. The development of the microcomputer industry not only spawned a generation of computer magazines, but also helped change one long-

running publication's name.

Popular Electronics, which had attracted a loyal following among hobbyists in 20 years of publica-tion, was renamed Computers & Electronics in late 1982. Its publisher, William David, said circulation - steady at 400,000 for several years - had increased to 575,000 since the title change.

The personal-computer magazines are heavy with ads, mostly from computer and computer software companies. A few of them, such as Byte and PC, resemble telephone books at 600 pages and more. The magazines generally contain stories describing new products and their uses. They com-pare the performance of different machines and

software, answer questions from readers and pro vide programs that can be typed into a computer system. But each tries to be different. Mr. Ahl said his Creative Computing specializes in "in-depth

evaluations" of equipment and software. Compute!, which operates within the publishing division of American Broadcasting Co., gives the home-computer buff programs that can be used on a variety of machines, said Gary Ingersoll, its

Personal Computing, published by Hayden Publishing Co. Inc., is written to answer the question: "What else can I do with my machine?" according to the magazine

Byte, published by McGraw-Hill Publications
Co., is aimed at sophisticated computer users, some of whom may have advanced degrees, said the publisher, Gene Simpson. But publishing analysts said the number of com-

puter magazines eventually will dwindle, probably in step with the widely expected shakeout in the industry that spawned them. "Every boom creates opportunities," said Ed Atorino, who follows the publishing industry for the investment firm of Smith Barney, Harris, Upham & Co. "Inevitably, there will be a shakeout as the ad dollars get spread pretty thin. How long until then, nobody can

Six-Year Saudi Arabian Investment Program Is Beginning to Pay Off

By Robert Bailey

LONDON - The telecommunications system in Saudi Arabia is not yet on a par with North American systems or the best in Europe. But after six years of investment at levels that few developing nations could even consider, the kingdom is catching up fast. Calls can now be dialed direct to about 80 countries.

A one-minute call from Jeddah to Washington which could not even have been attempted a few years ago with any certainty of getting through — is now made routinely, and at a cost of about \$2.60.

Almost unlimited funds have permitted the kingdom to install the latest in microwave, satellite and coaxial-cable technology. These links provide increasingly high standards of national and international cations for city and rural dwellers in the cingdom's vast deserts and often hostile environment.

While the cost and effort have been prodigious -Saudi Arabia has spent \$5.2 billion since it signed the Telephone Expansion Project contract in 1977—the investment is proving to be one of the kingdom's best. The number of working telephones has increased from 160,000 to 800,000 in five years, By relying primarily on computer-controlled digital

technology rather than the conventional analog systems, the Saudis have obtained a vast increase in switching capacity, and a system that is compact and reliable — important traits in a developing country short on skilled manpower.

This ongoing investment has done much to improve the kingdom's infrastructure, adding to the rapid growth of commerce and industry. And there is to be no letup in spending, despite declining oil revenues. The national budget allocates \$1.84 billion to be spent on telecommunications capital projects in the current financial year. And the armed forces are to spend

There is to be no letup in spending, despite declining oil revenues. The national budget allocates \$1.84 billion to be spent on telecommunications capital projects in the current financial year. And the armed forces are to spend almost as much to improve their own communications facilities.'

The National Guard, for example, will have a nationwide microwave communications system under a \$700-million contract being coordinated by Cable &

Wireless of Britain. Along with its major push to develop internal com-munications, Saudi Arabia has joined with its Arab neighbors in an effort to develop regional satellite

The kingdom is the majority partner in the project by Arab Satellite Communications Organization, or Arabsat, to provide telecommunications services among Arab League countries, using two satellites being built by Ford Aerospace & Communications and Aerospatiale of France.

The satellites are scheduled to be launched in the second half of 1984 by the European Space Agency's Ariane-3 rocket and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's space shuttle. The Arabsat system represents the Arab world's most ambitious

almost as much to improve their own communications phone and data transmission services and a television channel that, for the first time, will offer educational television programs throughout the region. Ground receiving stations are now being construct-

ed. The main tracking and control station is being built in Riyadh by Nippon Electric Co. Saudi Arabia is also likely to play a leading role in a proposed Islamic Telecommunication Union.

But the kingdom's greatest emphasis is on its own development plans. These call for an increase in installed switching capacity from the present 1.1 million lines to 2.25 million lines by 1990. Most of the work is lines to 2.25 million lines by 1990. Most of the work is expected to go to the original consortium of Philips of the Netherlands and L.M. Ericsson of Sweden. The arrangement with the Sandis for five years in a contwo companies have installed more than 200 analog and digital exchanges, with connections to operational centers in Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam and Taif. The computerized control center is based in Riyadh.

Italy's Sirti, through a local company called Saudi Arabian Telecommunications Co., known as Sartelco, has supplied the key coaxial cable transmission eleattempt at technical cooperation. It will provide telement in the Saudi network. The cable stretches across

the kingdom, from Dammam to Taif. In September. Sartelco signed a contract worth \$290 million to install an additional 2,500-kilometer (1,550-mile) cable link from Riyadh to Tabuk via Jeddah.

Microwave is the other principal transmission method. Western Electric of the United States in 1979 provided the initial 10,000-kilometer microwave network, involving 300 towers. In August 1982, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the parent company of Western Electric, was awarded a \$378-million contract to expand the microwave system by almost doubling the number of voice circuits, now at 70,000. The enhanced system is designed to provide direct dialing to remote areas, including the Sharoura military center in the Rub al-Khali desert.

The civil network will become more sophisticated with the completion by Philips and Ericsson of a national automatic telephone system. The work, due to be completed in 1985, involves the provision of 18,000 mobile telephones and 48 base stations, to serve 32 cities and towns as well as the Jeddah-Medina and Jeddah-Mecca road networks. The operation uses the Nordic Mobile Telephone system, which allows subscribers to make domestic and international calls

tract worth \$1.3 billion.

Eventually the Saudis are expected to assume the operation and management of their system, and probbly will turn it over to the private sector. Alawi Darwish Kayyal, the minister of posts, telegraphs and telephones, reportedly plans to transform Saudi Telephone into an independently registered corporation

It has a modern public switching network with an initial capacity of Rules of Global Communications Change, Leaving Legal Uncertainties than \$60 million to build.

out prior coordination with Intelsat to ensure the technical compatibility of such facilities with the Intelsat space segment, and it states that such use of alternative facilities will not cause "economic harm" to the Intelsat system. To date, Intelsat has concurred in the use of privately owned domestic U.S. satellites to provide television service from the United States to such neighboring countries as Canada, Bermuda and rarious Caribbean and Central American countries.

Since the resource of outer space is irreplaceable for efficient lowcost communication, it is only a matter of time before dispute settlement techniques and procedures will be extensively relied upon to

the state of the technology. Extensive treaty law may be de-

veloped. The General Assembly of the United Nations recently adopted a resolution prohibiting transborder direct broadcast satellite transmissions to the households of a receiving country without the government's prior consent. The colution, which was backed by the Soviet Union and Third World countries, represents a substantial restriction on international television programming and could have particular impact on the emergence of DBS as an applied technology in Europe, given the likelihood of "spillover" of transmissions in So-

they perceive as a politicizing of the proceedings of the International

Telecommunications Union (ITU), the specialized UN agency responsible for managing the internationnations of the radio spectrum, including via satellite. The ITU's ju-risdiction to ensure harmonious use of the geosynchronous orbit by member states through a highly refined coordination process could be threatened as a result of such esting example of this was recently several U.S. satellites. As more al copyright rules and adequacy of the high cost of the platforms will

on program content of television. transmitted by satellite will be the application of international and domestic copyright laws. In the United States, the Copyright Royalty Tribunal has adopted special rules protecting the owners of domestic television programming received via "distant signals," usually by satellite. The perturbations in domestic copyright law reflected in the U.S. experience will take on new dimensions on the internationwitnessed in Cuba's filing with the al plateau as television signals are ITU of notice that it would seek to transmitted not only between use a position in the orbital arc countries but among continents, technically unacceptably close to and issues of jurisdiction of nation-

international satellite systems are Another major legal constraint structured. Under U.S. law, for instance, severe restrictions are imposed on equity involvement by foreign interests in the licensees of satellite systems. However, foreign concerns may freely lease or even purchase transponders on satellites providing service in the United The advent of space stations, or

large space structures, will also continue to change the rules of the game. Because of the high-power beam shaping will be possible and platform-to-platform communication easily accomplished. However,

The action of the General As- countries strive to launch and oper- international conventions are result in sophisticated joint ven-

basic right whether it is implementand, if at all possible, developed in an anticipatory fashion. This is the more difficult approach to the law. But then the game itself is for very high stakes. If international telecommunica-

tions law can be adapted to facilitate platforms and dispute settlement techniques can be developed that are timely and equitable, then cilitate and support the technological imperative. If not, then the game will most likely take on a distinctly militaristic format — and

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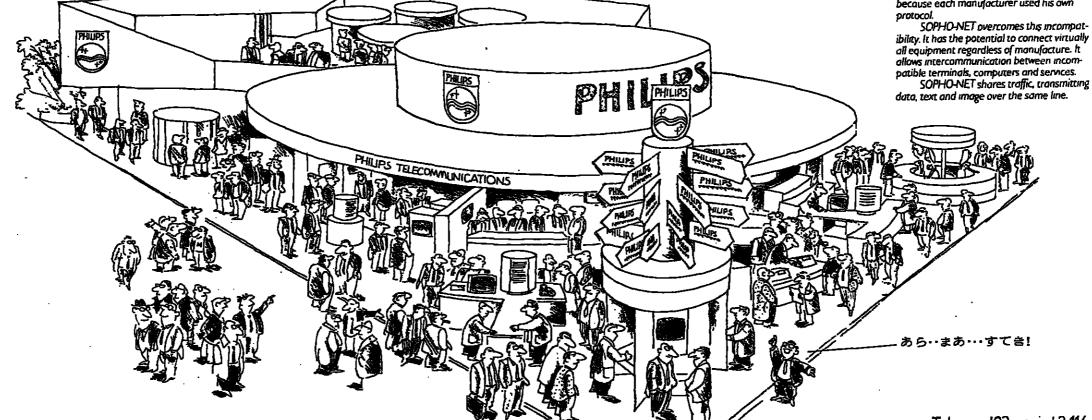
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PHILIPS

Digital Advances Bring 'Home Communications Hub' Closer

By Pearl Marshall

BONN - The start of production of digital television sets last month was viewed by many as the first significant advance in television since the introduction of color.

Standard Elektrik Lorenz (SEL), the West German subsidiary of to bring such sets to the world's vert today's incoming analog sig-nals to digital data. This results in enhanced sound and picture quality. The only digital circuits in television until now were limited to control functions.

(Continued From Page 14)

fueled by disagreement over what is techno-

logically possible in India. Caught between

its desire to develop the more remote areas of

the country on one hand and its commitment

to introduce technological advancements on

the other, the government has been obliged to

adopt measures that might seem surprising

signed in September 1982 for a 500,000-line-

per-annum plant, created a stir since the

location for the plant, scheduled to start production in January 1985, is a remote dis-trict, Gonda, in Uttar Pradesh, where there

Controversy again arose last June over the

government's decision to entrust CIT-Alcatel

with setting up a second 500,000-line plant at Bangalore in Karnataka state.

This time, the government was criticized

tronically there is room in each the French and German govern-

satellite channel for higher quality ments, have not followed Britain.

pictures than are possible from The British Broadcasting Sys-PAL or SECAM.

backed the Multiplexed Analogue have to defy the British govern-

Components system, known as ment and use PAL or risk technical MAC and developed by engineers isolation from the rest of Europe.

of the Independent Broadcasting To confuse things, the Independent

Authority, which controls commer- Broadcasting Authority has been

The British government has DBS broadcasting in 1986, may

are no roads and no skilled labor.

Thus, a first contract with CIT-Alcatel,

digital sets to freeze a spectacular are being seriously examined by soccer goal kick or zoom in for a social scientists.

a computer, the long talked about close, much development work still "home communications hub" ap- has to be done. Entry of the SriL ITT Corp., is the first manufacturer pears to be easily achievable by the end of the decade. Sets will not just and shortly those in Switzerland also uses the same transmission stores. By incorporating computer entertain, but will provide outside and Austria too - is viewed as only system. technology, the sets are able to con- communications for information the first in a series of exciting retrieval, banking and shopping breakthroughs over the next few years.

office will be carried out at home moval of international broadcast-with the digital set, bringing pro- ing barriers caused by current in-

India: Satellite Telephone System

Meanwhile, provided that there is a tech-

nological transfer package included in the bargain, there are profits in India for the international telecommunications industry.

FACE, the Italian affiliate of ITT, recently

won a contract to set up a 500,000-piece-per-

annum conventional telephone instrument

plant. Still pending is a tender for a 1-million-

piece plant for the manufacture of digitalized

India's afforts to improve its telecommunications service is not exclusively devoted to telephones. Apart from INSAT-1B, which

will provide the country with 6,000 to 8,000

two-way telephone circuits as well as radio

and television broadcasting facilities, India is

busy perfecting its first computer program.

to wind up its operations in India in 1978 it

Uncertainties Cloud Broadcasting Plans

(Continued From Page 11)

meter across mounted in a garden or on the roof of a home. At the moment most of Europe uses the the first single TV system in European in European or on the first single TV system in European in European or on the roof of a home. At the moment most of Europe uses the the first single TV system in European in European or on the roof of a home. At the moment most of Europe uses the the first single TV system in European in European or on the roof of a home. At the moment most of Europe uses the single TV system in European in European or on the roof of a home. At the moment most of Europe uses the single TV system in European in European or on the roof of a home. At the moment most of Europe uses the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the moment most of Europe uses the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the moment most of Europe uses the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the moment most of Europe uses the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the moment most of Europe uses the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the moment most of Europe uses the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the moment most of Europe uses the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the moment most of Europe uses the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the single TV system in European or on the roof of a home. At the single TV system in European or on the r

tem, which is committed to start for DBS. They say that improved

cial TV in Britain. MAC is a completely new system which, if adopted across Europe, would provide more of the five channels allocated North America, where the idea of tion from their roof aerials.

for the high-handed manner in which it went back on previous commitments in favor of Computer Maintenance Corp., to continue logical information.

PAL color system, but Prance and the Eastern bloc use SECAM. Elec-favor MAC, governments, notably switching to MAC it striam takes the risk and pioneers the new system.

When IBM, the U.S. multinational decided

However, although digital TV As television becomes more like brings such advances tantalizingly sets into West German stores -

Some jobs currently done in the Such sets also simplify the re-

more advanced types of telephone technology.

Meanwhile, provided that there is a technology beautiful the servicing and servici

To confuse the issue further,

some people argue that there is no

need to use 200-watt transmitters

receiver technology makes it possi-

ble to pick up signals from a lower-

powered, and thus cheaper, satel-

lite. But this could mean that

viewers get poor quality pictures or

have to spend more money on their

Within the next two to three found changes to family and city years, viewers will be able to use life. The potential changes already they can be manufactured to process signals in any broadcasting seven chips and because the digital format. It is just a matter of which data constantly corrects perforchip is put in the set.

> SEL modeled a set capable of using France's SECAM system at to attract viewers to the higher end

SEL claims its ability to digitize provides not only a crisper picture and better sound, but also in-

different manufacturers as well as setting up

Today, the CMC is ready to "change the

face of data processing in India," with the introduction of INDONET, a major integrat-

ed software bank giving private subscribers,

from companies as well as individuals, access

to an impressive array of engineering design, structural analysis and management science programs interlinking India's five major cit-

ies (Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and

increase the current indigenous television

production of 300,000 sets a year to 2 million

village, thereby providing rural areas with

educational, agro-economical and meteoro-

The aim is to have at least one set in each

or. Also low-power satellite signals

will be more prone to interference, such as "scatter" by rain, resulting

in more days when reception is be-low average. It would be better, say

broadcast engineers, to take advan-

tage of improving receiver technol-

ogy by reducing the size of the dish

aerial needed, for instance to .6

This is already used in many coun-

meters from .9 meters.

In broadcasting, the government plans to

a software unit of its own.

within the next five years.

mance deviations due to the aging of other components. But are these advantages enough

an audio and video fair in West of the TV market and will they pay Berlin in September. East Berlin \$1,000 for the SEL model? A SEL spokesman, Hans Engelkamp, who pointed out that the advantages are coupled with additional selling almost all signal processing chores points, including a teletext decoder, said that he was positive about the market. The decoder processes additional information sent out by television stations in page format such as news, weather, sports and theater and opera programs.

West German viewers, too, are already oriented toward purchase of higher-priced sets because of their desire to receive stereo sound transmissions such as those put out in the last two years by the country's second TV system, Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen. The two sound channels often enable set owners to choose from one of two languages when viewing certain films. All SEL's new digital sets include such stereo sound recep-

SEL plans to use its position over the next few months as sole supplier of digital television sets to increase its share - currently 10 percent or more — of the West German market.

Its initial advantage has been ensured by its access as an ITT subsidiary to ITT's chip sets way ahead of other European and Japanese manufacturers. "We should have a time advantage of at least half a year," said Ludwig Orth, vice president of ITT Enrope and SEL's gen-eral manager of consumer prod-ucts. "If you look at our competitors — and last month in

for \$3.50. The machines, more like hand-Berlin was a good place to do so held video games than the more Grundig was announcing it might sophisticated ones in arcades, ofstart in the second quarter of 1984. fered two or three separate games Telefunken was still considering for the experiment. [the question], but I think they will The inventors and the airlines not start much earlier than the secplan to build more complex verond or third quarter of next year."

These and other competitors will also be purchasing the ITT chip sets. ITT's effort to gain a lead in these sets is seen by others in the industry as an attempt to corner the market. A large demand for such chip sets would bring costs down, making digital television more competitive in terms of price. By the mid-1980s, ITT expects to reduce the number of chips in its set from seven to four, cutting costs DBS is closely tied to cable TV. further.

Competitive chip sets are being tries where wires feed signals into developed by other firms such as Philips, a leading European producer of signal-processing compo-nents, but Philips will not be mar-keting "partly digitized" TV until around 1985 or 1986, said Jan Geel, a spokesman for Philips in Eindhoven, the Netherlands.

The Philips sets will include additional features not found in the tion for the airline," he said. "They can use our audience in exchange current SEL sets, including flickerfree pictures and the ability to for the machines." freeze action and zoom in for close

Philips questions whether the digital sets entering the market offer any obviously discernible improvements in image quality over conventional analog sets. SEL's Mr. Orth said it was a matter of individual taste, adding that "we are at the starting point of a new technology and the clear, visible improvements are to come."

The next big jump — to the flick-er-free picture and the zoom and freezing actions - can only come when each picture flashed on the tube can first be stored in a memory. Both ITT and Philips are neck nd neck in the race to see who can develop the technology from laboratory to commercial stage first. Both are aiming to have such sets on the market around the same

Two other developments that digital technology will bring short-by are the eradication of "ghosts," the double images that plague reception in built-up areas, and the elimination of "snow" or so-called noise. Ghosts occur when transmissions are partly reflected off large buildings and mountains, causing the antenna to receive the signal twice. Future digital circuitry will be able to detect such gbosts and prevent them from appearing on

Banking, TV-order shopping and large-scale information retrieval will become an option for West German television viewers as the country's national post and telecommunications organization, Deutsche Bundespost, expands its videotex service known as Bildschirmtest Last month, it officially announced its plans to go nation-wide with videotex in May next year after three years of field tests in West Berlin and Düsseldorf. By 1986 it hopes to have I million users and 70,000 information providers, among them the organizations and businesses such as banks, travel agents and mail-order firms

Bildschirmtext is made possible by connecting the television set via computer. May marks the occasion of the Deutsche Bundespost's startup of its enormous central IBM

Besides a telephone and TV set to receive Bildschirmtext, the user needs a decoder and a modem, a device rented from the Deutsche Bundespost, which translates the computer data so that it can be picked up by the television.

As Bildschirmtext technology conforms to European videotex standards. West German users will shortly be able to use television to the home will become more than a communicate and purchase goods place to just eat and sleep," said across international borders.

To Introduce Video Games fidgeting with the tray in front of California, also made games for the him.

The Airplay tray video games fit onto passengers' dinner trays.

A Canadian Airline Hoping

ful summer trial, the Canadian air-line CP Air is negotiating to add airplanes," said Mr. Thorek, the inventor of one of the two systems used by CP Air. Mr. Thorek, head of an executive search firm in To-ronto, started Air Video Inc. as a result of this idea. "It dawned on me that the tray was only used for meals and the rest of the time it was empty. I guess because I was pushing on the tray I wanted some response. Then I thought there should be a video screen so I could get some responses from it."

P Air test.
The difference between the ex-

perimental machines and an acceptable final product would be about \$450,000 to \$500,000 in development," Mr. Thorek said. CP.
Air would like the more advanced versions to provide flight and safe: ty information and a small computer as well as games.

Mr. Thorek said his share of

profits would come not from outright sales of the games but from a revenue-sharing agreement. "The airline supplies the space, I supply the games and we share the reve-



Michael Thorek: An inventive passenger.

l'urning to Needs of Homes

(Continued From Page 12) vices of Micronet 800, which is 50percent owned by Prestel. Messaging permits a personalization not possible with simpler videotex syshome will have a negative social

By Fred Langan

video games to its permanent list of

inflight entertainment.

The decision by CP Air, a divi-

sion of Canadian Pacific Limited,

grew out of an experiment during the summer in which video games

were built into trays on top of regu-lar meal trays. The games, includ-ing black jack, baseball, boxing and

tennis, were rented to passengers

CP Air tested the games on one

of its longest flights, the nine-hour

Vancouver-to-Amsterdam flight,

as well as on its Vancouver-to-To-

Passengers could also pay \$3.50 for earphones for music and mov-

ies, but video games were available

to passengers who were sitting in

the non-movie section of the plane.

similar to a pocket calculator.

would rent them again.

The games emit a slight beep

A survey of passengers who used

CP Air's manager of in-flight

the games showed that 95 percent

product development, Don Buchanan, said it was almost certain

the airline would go ahead with the idea, pending an agreement with

"We're looking at a no-risk situa-

The idea for the game came at about 30,000 feet, to a passenger,

Michael Thorek, who said he was

routo flight.

suppliers.

TORONTO - After a success-

"If you look back at the history of Prestel," Mr. Schoonmaker said "you find that it wasn't immediate and personal enough for a lot of people." Although Prestel was originally envisioned as a home service. only 16 percent of its users last year

ere residential subscribers. But most observers think that home data services will discover a future as systems develop further "I think we are getting overloaded with information," said Roy Mason, one of the founders of the World Future Society. "People will need to get plugged into other sources that will help select information for them."

Mr. Mason, who is also architecture editor of The Futurist, the society's bi-monthly publication, and author of a book on futuristic architecture to be released in November, is convinced that consumers will soon be ready to automate various household functions.

"One of the ways that it will start is for security and also energy," he forecast. The key word is payback." Analogic devices, such as cameras and microphones, can be attached to a computer to enable it to monitor activity in and around the house and optimally control the home's interior environment. The Booz, Allen & Hamilton

study found that three-quarters of consumers are willing to pay an additional monthly sum for a computer-based home security system. A one-year trial of computercontrolled electricity use, involving 100 homes, began this month in the United Kingdom. Both the homeowner and electricity company are able to monitor and adjust energy

consumption at the touch of a but-As people surround themselves with the electronic paraphernalia necessary for some of these applications, they will be building the

foundations of the home of the fu-With such systems at their disposal they will begin to study, work, and entertain themselves more at home. "To me it is only logical, in view of these trends, that

While futurists do not see eye to dislocations," assured Mr. Comeye on the implications of these paine said. impending changes, few believe

cess that should not cause major new "hearth."

"My whole thesis is that the that the arrival of the electronic home of the future will become more like the home of the past." Mr. Mason said. He believes that the computer-controlled electronic "It will be an evolutionary pro- center of the home will serve as a

CONTRIBUTORS

ROBERT E. BAILEY is the special reports editor of the Middle East Economic Digest.

JACK BURTON is a Tokyo-based correspondent for Advertising Age, and a regular contributor to publications ispecialized in video in the United States, Britain and Australia.

THERESA ENGSTROM is a Boston-based business

BARRY FOX is a London-based journalist who frequently writes about technology for the New Scientist. Broadcast magazine and The Listener Magazine. SARAH GLAZER is an associate editor at the Boston-based Mini-Micro Systems magazine.

KIM GORDON-BATES is a journalist based in New Delhi who frequently contributes to the McGraw-Hill World News service.

GEORGE GUDAUSKAS is a Paris-based journalist. He previously followed legislative affairs in Washington.

AMIEL KORNEL, who writes frequently on technology, is on the staff of the International Herald

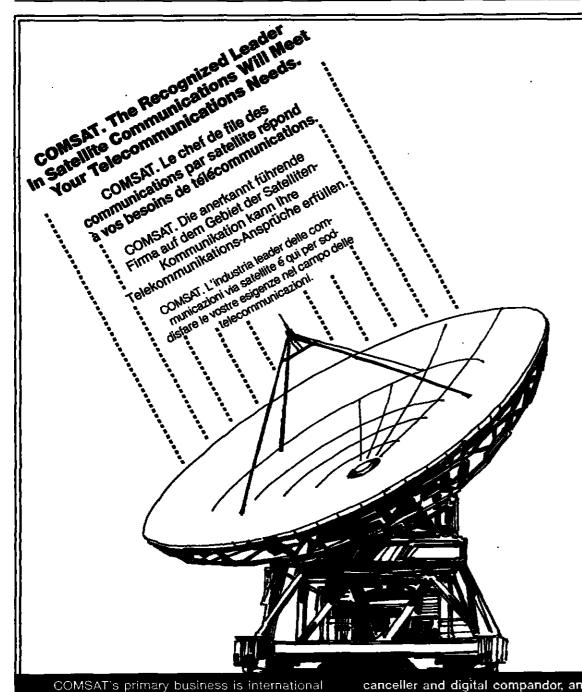
FRED LANGAN, a Toronto-based journalist, is a commentator for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. and a frequent contributor to The New York Times, The Christian Science Monitor and The Economist.

DINAH LEE is a Hong Kong-based financial journalist who contributes frequently to the International Herald Tribune, The Washington Post and The Econ-

PEARL MARSHALL is a journalist based in Bonn. PETER MCGILL is the Tokyo correspondent for the London Observer and for Toronto-based MacLean's magazine.

JONATHAN MILLER is the managing editor of Communications Daily and Satellite Week, published in Washington by Television Digest. He is also coeditor of Connections: World Communications Report, a magazine published by The Economist and Television Digest.

PATRICK SMITH is a Nigeria-based correspondent for Africa Economic Digest. He contributes regularly to the BBC African Service, the New African, West Africa and other journals.



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canceller and digital compandor, and compare echo cancellation to echo suppression with our simulator demonstration.

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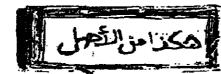
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1983

Herald Eribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

Statistics Index

BUSINESS PEOPLE

BS. Thomas to Be Executive Director Of Merchant Banker Samuel Montagu

Parhera S. Thomas is to leave the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission after serving three years of her five-year term, giving President Ronald Reagan the opportunity to shift the balance of power as the five-member SEC further toward his own thinking.

Mrs. Thomas, the second woman to serve on the SEC and the youngest commissioner in its history is to become the first uncome executive.

commissioner in its history, is to become the first woman enecutive director of the London-based merchant bank, Samuel Montago. She will also become president of the company's U.S. subsidiary, Samuel Montam'Holdings.

Mrs. Thomas, a Democrat, was appointed to the SEC by President Jimmy Carter at the age of 33 after a meteoric career that led to a partner-

ship in the New York law firm of Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays &

"When I came to the commission, I was the most conservative person on the SEC," she said recently. "But the commission has moved so much toward the right that I am now precisely in the center."

ward the right man a man ward the center."

Her expertise and outspoken views on securities and international capital markets have won her a considerable markets have been ma reputation outside the United States. When she joins Samuel Montagu in January, she is to divide her time between offices in New York and

Hong Kong, where she is expected to have a galvanizing effect on the merchant bank's Far Eastern operations. She is energetically bullish about the future of Southeast Asia in general and Hong Kong in particular and has enthusiastically supported her husband's move to open an office of his New York-based law firm, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garri-

son, in the colony.

Mrs. Thomas, who was visiting London this week to speak at a conference on self-regulation in the securities industry, said she was "absolutely thrilled" at the challenge presented by her new job.

"To think that such an old-established London company should have

someone who is American, a woman and my age as a director is very exciting," she said, after her election to the Samuel Montagu board "But I feel I must stay on at the SEC until the crucial vote on shelf

registration in November. I feel it is a very bad system, as applied to equities, and I must be there to try to force a compromise."

Lennings Seen Resigning From GHH

Manfred Lennings, chairman of the executive board of West Germany's Gutehoffnungshüette engineering group, is expected to resign early next month, following clashes over his rescne plans for GHH's main subsidiary, Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nüemberg, maker of MAN trucks and diesel engines. Mr. Lennings is also chairman of the supervisory board of MAN, which had a loss of 300 million Deutsche marks (\$116 million) last year on sales of 8.8 billion DM.

A GHH spokesman said this week that the group could make no official statement, as "no one can predict what may happen" between now and the extraordinary general meeting that has been called for Nov.

But company officials have indicated that Mr. Lennings will probably be succeeded by Klaus Göette, formerly of Allianz Versicherung, the insurance giant now stalking Britain's Eagle Star Co., and the Flick industrial group. Mr. Goette is a member of MAN's supervisory board.

Other Appointments

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A senior advertising man from the London office of J. Walter Thompson, John Scott, has been appointed director of marketing, Europe, for

Mr. Scott, who was a senior associate director of JWT, joins Bill Prather, Burger King's recently appointed senior vice president and general manager, Europe, as the world's second-largest hamburger chain launches a renewed assault on the European market, backed by a \$20-

At present, Burger King has 69 outlets in Europe, out of a worldwide Ty reason for rising trade deficits. total of 3,500. The company's target for Europe is 350 by 1987, with 50 in

Anthony Macanlay, a partner in the law firm of Herbert Smith & Co., is to be the new secretary of London's panel on takeovers and mergers. Graham Pinelett, secretary for the past two years, will return to his firm,

Lovell White & King, Nov. 7. Svenska International, the London-based subsidiary of Svenska Handelsbanken, one of Sweden's largest banks, is now licensed to take deposits and has named Lars Evander as managing director. Other Svenska appointments are Leif Hedberg, deputy managing director; Jan-Henrik Gladh, director, banking services; Howard White, director, corporate finance; John Ratner, director Eurobonds, and Caristopher Weller, director and financial controller.

— IAN ELLIOTT SHIRCORE

CURRENCY RATES Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 25, excluding bank service charges

\$ D.M. F.F. HL. Gldr. B.F. S.F. D.K.

2972 4.92 172.25° 36.86° 0.1846 — 5509° 130.29° 31.05°

5.05 79.53 20.3075 4.6765 1.351° 181.575 — 25.115 5.6395

2.603 3.9036 — 32.78° 1.644 89.84° 4.908° 123.14° 27.64°

1.8045 2.373.96 608.42 199.34 — 541.95 29.465 79.49 3.172 14.1115

1.6075 0.3822 0.1255 0.063° 0.3409 0.5188 0.6719 0.106

7.9435 11.971 305.21° — 5016 x 271.77° 14.9715° 376.00° 0.445° 271.47° 14.9715° 3 1 SCU 2.2538 6.8784 1,371.60 2.531 45,9464 1,2007 8,1484 2,76618 8,44243 1,682.96 3,1055 54,3821 2,2463 70,00 **Dollar Values**

| Content | Cont

INTEREST RATES

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United States		Prev.	Britain .	Close
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Ambard Rate Svernight Rate She Manth Interbank Importh Interbank	5.50 5.55 5.85 6.20 6.20	5.50 5.50 5.85 6.20 6.20	GOLD PR	P.M.

+8.50 +4.50 +0.95 +0.30 +3.50 397.40 — 394.49 398.21 397.05 397.05 396.25 398.00 398.00 —

ble goods slipped 0.5 percent. sharply higher third-quarter earnings, was the third most active

Clark Shift Is Setback for Trade Hawks

But Change Not Expected to Bring A Surge in Business With Russians

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - President Ronald Reagan jolted Washington Oct. 13 by nominating his national security adviser and longtime confidant, William P. Clark, to the suddenly vacant post of interior secretary. The president stressed, and sides confirmed, that his friend and adviser had requested the transfer from his august White House

In a less widely noted move the same day, Lawrence J. Brady said he was leaving his post as assistant secretary of commerce for trade administration for personal and financial reasons. The two events, seemingly so different, were in fact closely linked

Washington insiders say.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Brady have been two of the Reagan administration's hardest of hard-liners on East-West issues, the insiders explained. From their key posts in the White House and Commerce

Department, the two hawks — along with their ally, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger — had fought fiercely in recent months for tighter curbs on trade with the Soviet Union. Their opposition, also formidable, was led by Secretary of State George P. Shaltz and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, who had argued vigorously for restraint and consistency in the United States's dealings with the Soviet Union.

The real significance of the shifts by Mr. Clark and Mr. Brady, say those close to the event, is that the administration's hawks on trade

have lost their former primacy within the president's councils, signal-ing changes to come in U.S. trade dealings with the Eastern bloc. Aides said this dilution of hard-line sentiment is further under-scored by the appointment of Robert C. McFarlane, a "centrist," as

Mr. Clark's successor at the National Security Council. "It's the pragmatists over the hard-liners," said Edward A. Hewett, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "My guess is that what's going to happen is that the government will play a more neutral role in trade and that we will only prevent the export of those commodities

that could endanger national security."

Marshall I. Goldman, associate director of the Russian Research

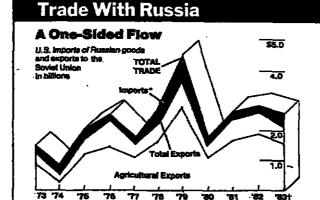
Center at Harvard, also talked of the potential importance of the hard-liners' apparent defeat in Washington: "The hawks have lost a very significant pair of allies" in Mr. Clark and Mr. Brady.

"Now all the opposition to trade with the Soviets is concentrated in the Defense Department," he said. "That makes the businessman's chances" for improving trade with Moscow "that much stronger."

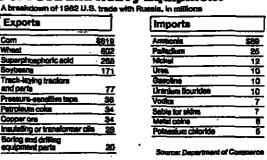
Mr. Goldman, who was a Soviet affairs adviser in the Carter dministration, added that Mr. Reagan's measured response to the Soviet Union's shooting down of a South Korean jetliner is another indication of the moderates' new domination of his circle of advisers. "The president's instinctive reaction after the plane was shot down

was probably to bring trade between the two countries to a screeching halt, and I'm really surprised that he didn't," he said. "It shows that he's reacting as a diplomat."

Indeed, it is clear now that the president was under enormous



For Food and Heavy Equipment



pressure from several quarters, including a faction led by Mr. Clark, to take a tough stance following the plane incident. According to one aide who asked to remain anonymous, Mr. Clark's ally, Mr. Brady, said at a policy meeting soon after the crash that, "We must strike while the iron is hot." The effort was headed off by Mr. Shultz and Mr. Baldrige, however.

Despite the apparent victory won by the moderates, administration officials and outside analysts caution against expecting any sudden increase in trade with Moscow.

"At this point, for political reasons, it just isn't the time," said Mr. Hewett. "What the pragmatists say is: 'At least let's stop the restrictions and let trade take its course.'"

That course so far has proved to be rather unimportant in dollar terms. Despite the intensity of the trade debate in Washington and business's frequent complaints about the U.S. government's use of trade sanctions, the value of American exports to the Soviet Union (Continued on Page 19, Col. 3)

U.S. Says Prices Increased 0.5% In September

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON - U.S. COMsumer prices rose 0.5 percent in September and at an annual rate of 5.3 percent during the third quarter, the highest quarterly increase m more than a year, the Labor Department reported Tuesday. New and used car prices, which

rose at 7.6 percent and 23.5 percent rates respectively, were responsible for two-fifths of the increase in the consumer price index for the quarter. Higher housing costs accounted for another 30 percent of the

rise, the department said. For the 12 months ended in September, the index rose 2.9 percent. Most forecasters expect increases over the coming year to be about similar to those in the third quarter, A few expect a somewhat better performance, predicting that con-sumer prices will rise in the range of 31/2 percent to 41/2 percent,

The September rise, at a 6 percent annual rate, followed two monthly increases of 0.4 percent and a 0.2 percent rise in June.

Food and beverage prices went up 0.4 percent last month, after a 0.2-percent increase in August and declines in each of the previous two The housing component of the index rose 0.5 percent for the

month, with the cost of shelter, fuel, other utilities and household furnishings and operations all rising. Increases in medical-care costs

continued to run at a moderate rate compared to the history of the last several years. For the month, medical-care costs rose 0.4 percent. In the last 12 months, such costs were up 7.5 percent, but they increased

at an annual rate of only 6.1 per-cent during the third quarter.

In the year ended in September 1982, medical-care costs rose 11.4 percent while the total index was rising 5 percent. In recent months the medical-care component and the overall index have been rising at much more similar rates.

Apparel and upkeep prices were unchanged for the month but still rose at an annual rate of 3.9 percent for the quarter. Entertainment prices increased 0.4 percent, while prices for the other goods and ser-vices component of the index fell 0.1 percent. The latter component, which accounts for 4.3 percent of the index, rose 10.4 percent over

U.S. Orders Fell 0.5% in Month

WASHINGTON - New orders received by U.S. makers for durable goods fell \$500 million, or 0.5 percent, to a seasonally adjusted \$89.5 billion in September, the Commerce De-

partment said Tuesday. The September decrease follows a revised 2-percent increase in new orders for August. Most of last month's downturn was caused by the transportation industry, which showed a drop of \$3.1 billion, or 14.5 per-

cent, to \$18.5 billion. In the highly volatile defense capital-goods category, new or-ders showed a slight decline in September, down \$100 million, or 1.7 percent, to \$4.5 billion.

In the third quarter, California Standard earned \$509 million, or

Revenue fell more than 11 percent to \$7.65 billion from \$8.66 billion.

George Keller, Socal's chairman, said refining and marketing mar-

gins improved because of more sta-ble market conditions. However, he

U.S. Trade Gap in 1984 May Pass \$100 Billion

ed States to foreigners.

with the sense that dollar invest

WASHINGTON — Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Presi-

dent's Council of Economic Advisers, told Congress Tuesday that the U.S. trade deficit may soar to more than \$100 billion next year.

Testifying at House hearings, Mr. Feldstein said sharp increases in the value of the dollar in relation

Mr. Feldstein said that the trade deficit for this year is likely to be \$60 billion to \$70 billion — or nearly twice the record \$36 billion reached in 1982.

"For next year, it looks more and more like we will have a trade deficit of more than \$100 billion," he

due to a drop in exports and a large increase in imports. "Both of these trends are doing very substantial damage to major segments of American industry," he said. Mr. Feldstein said one reason that the U.S. dollar has grown

moderately on the New York Stock day. Exchange Tuesday, led by automo-bile issues, but trading was sub-

dued by Wall Street's nervousness

U.S. Steel, which reported a hef-

ty third-quarter profit, and General

Motors, which reported a 471-percent earnings gain Monday, bol-stered investors spirits in a session

filled with earnings reports and ru-

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age, which had fallen more than 23

points over the previous two weeks.

gained 3.46 points, to 1,252.44, de-

spite late selling. It added 0.10

point Monday after being down 15

The Dow Jones transportation

average, which rose 2.99 to a record

593.29 Monday, gave back 2.72 to

Advances topped declines 874-688 among the 1,968 issues traded.

shares, down from 85.4 million

Brokers reported late profit tak-

ing on reports invading U.S. and

Caribbean troops ran into resis-tance from Cuban forces in Grena-

da, which had been the scene of a

"The market is still showing in

herent strength in the Dow Jones

lec of Sutro & Co., Palo Alto, Cali-

formia, who contended that a sec-

ond leg of the bull market has

The government reported September consumer prices rose 0.5

percent, up from the 0.4 percent in

August, and real earnings after in-

flation jumped 1.4 percent. Dura-

General Motors, which reported

Volume totaled 82.5 million

points at the outset.

traded Monday.

started.

about the invasion of Grenada.

said, the real value of the dollar will

"eventually decline under the weight of accumulating trade deficits and a growing volume of foreign investments in the United He said growing trade deficts are Such a decline, he said, would be "helpful in reducing the very large

> industries" by increasing exports and reducing imports. "In the absence of a change in

NEW YORK - Prices rose stock hit a record 80 during the



Martin S. Feldstein

economic policy," he said, "no one

The economist testified before the domestic monetary policy sub-

trade deficits that now hurt many hope" for reducing the value of the

NYSE Ends Day Higher Despite the World News NYSE-listed issue, up ¾ to 79. GM

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RESULTS FOR COMPTREND II

OF EACH YEAR yielded the following after all charges: IN 1980: +165%

million third-quarter profit in con-trast to an \$82 million loss a year As of OCTOBER 20, 1983 earlier, added 1/2 to 29. Exxon, which posted third-quarter net of EQUITY \$1.41 a share, up from \$1.17 a year STOOD AT

Western Union, which reported third-quarter earnings of 60 cents a share, down from 91 cents a year ago, rose 31/2 to 331/2 and Signal Cos. lost % to 33%. Both companies denied merger rumors. Freeport-McMoran, which re-

cents a share, down from 49 cents a year earlier, gained 2% to 22%.

ler 11/2 to 30% following news of

Hewlett-Packard was the most

active issue, off 1% to 35%. Digital

Equipment, which plunged 30% last week, added 4 to 68%. DEC's

third-quarter earnings totaled 28

cents a share, down from \$1.02 a

American Telephone & Tele-

graph was second on the list, off %

to 60%. IBM was fourth, up 4 to

U.S. Steel, which reported a \$52

mid-October sales.

year earlier.

earlier, fell 1/2 to 391/4.



can be sure how long it will take for the dollar to decline and whether it will proceed smoothly or by a sudden shift induced by a loss of confi-Mr. Feldstein said the "main

U.S. dollar in relation to other currencies and thus stimulating exports was to take steps aimed at "increasing private savings or by reducing the budget deficit."

committee of the House Banking

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Exxon Net Up 21% in Quarter billion, or \$3.11 a share, a year earlier. Revenue fell 9.4 percent, to \$69.93 billion from \$77.17 billion.

NEW YORK - Exxon Corp., the giant energy company, reported
Tuesday that third-quarter profit
rose 21 percent on "encouraging
signs of recovery" for the petroleum industry. And Standard Oil
Co. of California reported a profit
recover of nearly 11 company.

increase of nearly 11 percent. In the quarter, Exxon earned duction, particularly in the North \$1.22 billion, or \$1.41 a share, up from restated earnings of \$1.01 billion, or \$1.41 a share, up third-quarter profit. But U.S. delion, or \$1.17 a share, a year earlier. mand for natural gas continued to

Revenue fell 7.4 percent to \$23.3 be weak. najor international oil companies would show gains for the third quarter because of a modest re-

bound in U.S. oil demand and the successful bid in March by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to put a floor under crumbling world oil prices. "In this year's third quarter," Exxon's chairman, C.C. Garvin Jr., said, "there were encouraging signs

of recovery for the petroleum in dustry in some areas. "Consistent with the economic recovery under way in the United States, market conditions here for quarters this year," he added. Mr. Garvin said petroleum mar-

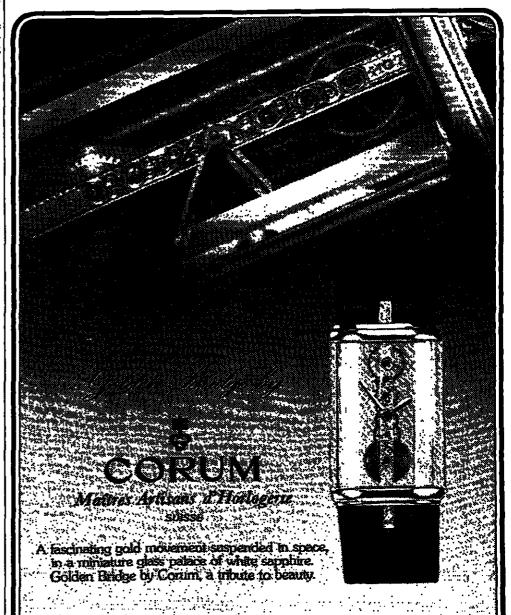
kets overseas strengthened somewhat in the latest quarter but remained depressed despite the \$1.49 a share, up from \$459 mil-decline in crude-oil prices early this lion, or \$1.34 a share, a year earlier. Higher worldwide crude-oil pro-

Sea, contributed to Exxon's rise in

said that petroleum-product prices Profit for the nine months rose declined late in the third Analysts had predicted that the more than 24 percent, to \$3.36 bil- Lower exploration expenses also lion, or \$3.88 a share, from \$2.71 (Continued on Page 19, Col. 1)

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Oct. 25

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bushel 3.48 3.464 3.47 3.43 3.15 2.744 3.054 47.264 9.55 10.02 10.38 10.71 10.86 11.11 11.25 12.14 91.11 90.70 98.42 90.20 89.96 89.78 89.58 89.40 r 1,000 bd. ff. 174.00 168.70 168.78 185.00 179.20 179.20 195.00 179.20 172.80 207.10 202.80 203.50 213.00 270.14 210.15 217.81 1971 2001 2024 2040 2060 2067 1942 1970 1999 2022 2060 2087 1970 1999 2022 2040 2060 2067 Mar 1980
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Oct 980.0 970.7 980.0 990.5

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The Global Overview

Xerox Planning to Sell

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

equipment stores.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

ESCO Corp. Makes \$338-Million Bid For the Acquisition of Hyster Corp.

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — Hyster Co., the Portland-based lift-grek manufacturer, says it had received a \$338-million acquisition bid from PSCO Corp. It was the second takeover offer made to Hyster in

ESCO, Hyster's largest shareholder and also from Portland, offered to pay \$69 for each of the 4.9 million shares it does not already own, according to a news release from Hyster. Hyster said the offer is subject to negotiation of an acceptable acquisition agreement, completion of neces-sary financing and the approval of the Hyster board and shareholders.

Hyster announced Sept. 6 that it had received a leveraged-buyout offer from Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. for cash and securities totaling \$63

Ford, AMC and Chrysler Say Sales Up

DETROIT (AP) - Ford Motor Co., American Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp. all reported higher mid-October sales.

Ford said Tuesday its new-car sales in mid-October increased 36 percent from the weak year-earlier period. It shipped 55,658 autos from Oct. 11 to Oct. 20, up from 40,922 in the like period last year.

American Motors Corp.'s sales were up 41.2 percent in the period, at an estimated 4,800 autos, while Chrysler said it delivered 27,175 autos, up So far this year, Ford's sales are up 15.5 percent, from 1,070,549 to

1,236,628. Chrysler has gained 24.5 percent, from 548,746 to 683,467. Alliance sales have helped boost AMC's tally 91.2 percent above year-carlier levels, or 151,515, compared with 79,253. Last year's mid-October domestic car sales were the lowest in 24 years,

IBM May Sell Hitachi Its Technology

TOKYO (AP) - International Business Machines Corp. has agreed in principle to furnish Hitachi Ltd. with large-scale computer-software technology, a Hitachi official said Tuesday.

Hitachi will pay for the use of all software technology similar to IBM's, the official said, but he refused to comment on details of the contract. In the agreement with IBM, Hitachi has recognized the property value on software technology, the official said. But he denied that in doing so, Hitachi was acknowledging that software can be copyrighted. Earlier this mouth, Hitachi settled a lawsuit brought by IBM alleging the theft of

TWA and Pilots Agree on Wage Cuts

- NEW YORK (AP) - Trans World Airlines said Tuesday that the carrier and the pilots' union reached tentative agreement on a plan to cut pilots' wages and benefits.

The agreement is subject to ratification by the Air Line Pilots Association's master executive council and TWA's 2,800 pilots. The company would not give details of the agreement.

TWA's announcement came one day after an airline source said TWA's parent company, Trans World Corp., recommended to its directors that the carrier be spun off as a separate company. The board is expected to vote on the matter at a Wednesday meeting in San Francisco.

Toyota Said to Set Order for GM Work

DETROIT (AP) - Although Toyota Motor Corp. has not released documents sought by the Federal Trade Commission in its review of the Toyota-General Motors Corp. joint venture, officials of the Japanese automaker are reported as saying that stamping machines are being

An FTC spokesman, Neil Friedman, said Monday the commission's review of the venture is on hold while it awaits financial data from Toyota. The FTC sent Toyota a letter last week warning that the venture

is jeopardized unless the commission gets the needed information.

But the Japan Economic Journal, in its edition released in Detroit on Monday, said the chairman of Toyota, Eiji Toyoda, disclosed that the some industries, his actions could company is ordering stamping machines for the venture. The two auto-makers plan to build Toyota-designed subcompacts at Fremont, Califor-For examples nia for as long as 12 years.

Exxon Reports Profit Climbed 21% in Quarter

(Continued from Page 17)

aided the performance by Socal.
In the nine months, California Standard earned \$1.18 billion, or \$3.47 a share, up 24 percent from \$952 million, or \$2.78 a share, a percent to \$21.7 billion from \$28 billion.

On Monday, Standard Oil Co.
(Indiana) had reported that its third-onarter earnings rose 4.5 percent primarily on improved profit u margins for petroleum products and better earnings of its chemical

Atlantic Richfield Co, blamed a 9.3-percent drop in its third-quarler profit on lower crude-oil prices, righer oil- and gas-production ex-Product margins.

West German Stocks

FRANKFURT - The Com-serzbank index of 60 leading West Jerman shares, base 1953, rose to 017.5 Tuesday from 999.5 Mon-"ray, the highest level since Sept. 6,



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Coleco Says Net Fell 87% Most of Its Retail Stores In 3d Quarter

WEST HARTFORD, Connecti-cut — Coleco Industries Inc., citing lower sales of programs for Atari Inc. and Mattel Inc. video games, has reported that its third-quarter profit plunged 87 percent.
Coleco also said Monday that it

will not achieve its target of ship-ping 500,000 of its new Adam home computes by year's end, a target company officials previously had insisted would be met. Coleco said, however, that shipments "are expected to be very substantial" in the fourth quarter.

The company said it earned \$2.3 million in the quarter ended Oct. 1, down from \$17.6 million in the year-earlier quarter. Per-share earnings fell to 14 cents from \$1.15, while sales fell to \$114.5 million from \$165.6 million.

Coleco's president, Arnold Greenberg, said his company has been buffeted by "musually rapid and significant changes taking place in the video-game and home-For the first nine months of the

year, Coleco's earnings slipped to \$27.6 million, or \$1.71 a share, from \$29.5 million, or \$1.93 a

share, in the corresponding period

Group and of its Burger King division, and Michael J. Collins, former chief executive of Fidelity NEW YORK — Xerox Corp. said that it would sell most of its 54 Union Life Insurance Co. Xerox did not disclose details of retail stores to a group of Dallas investors, ending its three-year atthe transaction other than to say it would retain a 15-percent stake in tempt to sell office products

Genra Group, But Mr. Brinker of through company-owned retail Genra Group said the group would pay about \$10.7 million for 43

The move, announced Monday, represents a sudden shift by Xerox Xerox also would not say what from its plans to add as many as 50 would happen to the stores that were not sold, other than to say that they would no longer be Xerox new company retail stores a year. The company now says it will seek to market its products through inretail stores. Electronic News, an dependent computer and officeindustry weekly, reported this week that those stores would be closed.

Xerox's withdrawal is in line The pullout from the retail bosiness is yet another setback for Xer-ox's attempt to supplement its copier business with other office with moves by other computer makers that have been unsuccessful in selling products through their own stores. Texas Instruments has closed its retail stores and Digital in many segments of the office-automation business, such as tele-Equipment Corp. has scaled back communications and easy-to-use computers, it has not capitalized on its plans significantly.

Xerox said it has reached a tentative agreement to sell most of the its early lead.

stores to Genra Group Inc. of Dal-, headed by Joseph T. Verdesca, the former chairman of Computer J. Garrett, an analyst with Paine Roomers Inc., which makes furniture for computer retail stores. The two other principals in Genra Group are Norman E.

Webber Mitchell Hutchins, He said broad range of products. the sale, while embarrassing for Xeficer of Pillsbury Restaurant stores accounted for only about Framingham, Massachusetts.

Brock of Ceiling

TOKYO — Japan will tell William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, the new ceiling on Japanese car exports to the United States for 1984 when he arrives later this month, sources at the Ministry for International Trade and Industry said Tuesday.

But Japan cannot agree to U.S. request for a ceiling of 1.8 million cars, the sources added. The limit currently is 1.6 million, set when restraints began in 1981. The new level would take effect on April 1, 1984.

\$50 million of Xerox's \$8.5 billion in annual revenue.

ox's attempt to supplement its copier business with other office equipment. While Xerox pioneered attornal Business Machines, Control Data and Digital Equipment, began to set up retail stores as a way of selling inexpensive computers, typewriters and copiers to small businesses. But the company-"It's just another sign of Xerox's owned stores have proven less than attempts to move into new markets successful in competing against the that didn't succeed," said Sanford computer stores that have sprung up in the same time but carry a

"I don't think anybody has done rox, would not affect its earnings well," said Ellen Levin, an analyst Brinker, former chief executive of- significantly because the retail with International Data Corp. in

For most companies, even Cater

pillar, Soviet exports are marginal

business. "But over time it's signifi-

cant, and we want to be able to

compete," said Stephen E. Ne-

whouse, a Caterpillar spokesman.

In a recession, he pointed out, even

AMC Loss for Quarter Japan to Inform Shrank to \$9.1 Million

SOUTHFIELD, Michigan -American Motors Corp.'s \$9.1-mil-quarter because of the vehicles lion loss in the third quarter was its 14th consecutive quarterly deficit. But the automaker hopes to break the trend in the fourth quarter with new and redesigned vehicles. AMC is 46-percent-owned by Renault of

AMC announced the loss Monday despite a \$90.2-million gain on the sale of its defense subsidiary. The third-quarter loss compare with a \$30.9-million loss in last

year's third quarter. The No. 4 U.S. automaker posted a \$99.4-million operating loss on the sales of cars and trucks during the third quarter. The September sale of its AM General defense subsidiary to the Dallas-based LTV Corp. raised \$90.2 million.

In 1982, AMC reported a \$16.7-million profit on AM General. But this was outweighed last year by a \$47.5-million operating loss. The chairman of AMC, Paul ippett, said the third-quarter loss is due to "heavy launch costs" for its new Renault Encore hatchback

and redesigned Jeep models. He

up 29 percent from \$1.7 billion in 1982. Devoe-Holbein Int. N.V. Bid \$12 - ask \$12% Cellular Products

a "modest profit" in the fourth

had a loss of \$154 million. A year

carlier, the automaker had a loss of \$150.6 million.

\$776 million, up 21 percent from \$641 million in 1982. In the nine

months, sales totaled \$2.2 billion,

Sales for the third quarter were

In the first nine months, AMC

Bid \$2.50 - ask \$3 Units (Prices in U.S. dollars) As of October 24, 1983 FIRST COMMERCE First Commerce, Herengracht 483 1017 BT Amsterdam Telephone: 020-260901 Telex: 14507 fireo

Clark Transfer Is Setback for Hawks on Trade

(Continued from Page 17)

amounts to little more than 1 percent of the United States's total

Exports, which peaked at \$3.6 billion in 1979, fell to \$2.6 billion last year with grain, at \$1.8 billion, biggest component. Total U.S. exports were valued at \$212 billion

Similarly, imports from the Soviet Union - chiefly vodka and such raw materials as ammonia, urea, palladium and nickel — were valned at only \$225 million last year, or less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the United States' total imports of \$247 billion.

Favored to succeed Mr. Brady is Wendell W. Gunn, a special assistant to the president for policy development and an alumnus of the Chase Manhattan Bank and Pepsico, both long identified as favoring nonstrategic trade with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brady's successor will have the task of expanding U.S. trade with the Soviet Union while balancing its strategic interests. For some companies involved and

For example, before the Carter administration imposed export

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1978 for jailing dissidents, Cater- en to 15 percent of the market, 12 million tons valued at about \$1.8 pillar Tractor Co. claimed an 85 while the portion of its principal billion, or about 10 percent of total percent share of the Soviet market competitor, Japan's Komatsu Ltd., U.S. grain exports of 100 million for pipelayers, which are tractors with special hoists that place oil and gas pipelines into trenches.

That business helped it dominate the world market in pipelayers and these exports were \$50 million to \$100 million a year, the company says, or about I percent of total

Union has agreed to take at least 9 U.S. Steel Reports 3d-Quarter Profit

PITTSBURGH - U.S. Steel Corp. said Tuesday that it earned \$52 million, or 27 cents a share, in the third quarter thanks to its profitable Marathon Oil unit that made up for continued losses on steel. The Pittsburgh-based steel com-

pany's profit was the first since the second quarter of 1982, when it earned \$4 million.

has risen to 85 percent. The Soviet tons

business has also put Komatsu into a stronger position to challenge Caterpillar's world leadership.

The Soviet market is also a major

concern of U.S. farmers. Under the

new long-term grain agreement

signed earlier this year, the Soviet

Separately, Wheeling-Pittsburgh
Steel Corp. said that it narrowed its
third-quarter loss to \$9.89 million

"We are here more or less out or
fear, fear of losing the business to
someone else," said Mr. Andreas,
who is on the executive committee

marginal business is important. Dwayne O. Andreas, chief executive of Archer Daniels Midland Co., a food-producing company, underscored that point recently at

Sales rose about 2 percent to \$4.6 billion. A year ago, U.S. Steel had a loss of \$82 million on sales of \$4.5 billion. "We are here more or less out of

stilled English G

Caterpillar's share has since fall-million metric tons a year and up to

from a loss of \$26 million a year of the fair's sponsor, the U.S.earlier. Sales fell nearly 4 percent to U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic \$186.7 million from \$194 million. Council.

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DKB ECONOMIC REPORT

3-year old recession in Japan has ended, but export-led recovery could be fragile

shipments registered minimal

increases of 0.5 per cent and 0.7

per cent in the first two quar-

The Economic Planning Agency on September 1, in issuing its monthly business diffusion index, also announced the turnaround of Japan's three-year-old recession. The Agency said the previous business peak was observed in February 1980 and the trough in February 1983.

The length of the latest recession — more than three times that of the past average of 11.2 months - indicates the magnitude of the second oil shock. Because of the unusually long recession, corporate hopes for business recovery are now all the stronger. According to the Short-term

Economic Survey of Principal Corporations conducted by the Bank of Japan in August, major corporations in manufacturing industries expect gains of 6.4 per cent in sales and 33.9 per cent in profit for the second half of fiscal 1983 over the first half, and those in nonmanufacturing industries anticipate gains of 5.7 per cent and 29.2 per cent, respectively.

Increased exports sustain

Japan's economic recovery since this spring has been sup-ported by brisk exports. In terms of volume, seasonally adjusted exports, after dipping 1.2 per cent in the October-December quarter of 1982, increased by 5.1 per cent in the January-March quarter and by 3.2 per cent in the April-June quarter over the preceding terms. Exports in July dipped 0.3

per cent from June but rose sharply — by 5.1 per cent — in August over July.

On the other hand, imports are marking time, with the result that the cumulative trade surplus at the end of the April-July period reached \$12 billion. If exports continue to expand at the current pace, trade and current account surpluses both will set new all-time records.

Production and shipments

have been on the uptrend since the start of this year. This is due largely to the recovery of Export shipments rose 5.1

Amsterdam, Zürich, London Associated Company In: London

Network in Europe:

per cent in the January-March quarter and 2.6 per cent in April-June over the preceding quarters, whereas domestic

ters of this year.
External demand accounted for almost 100 per cent of the increase in shipments in the January-March quarter and for about 80 per cent in the Anril-June quarter, according to "Mining and Manufacturing Production Index." Conversely, it may be said that domestic demand has not emerged from its stagnation

Some improvement in As shown in the diagram.

corporations have become more optimistic about busi ness prospects. The outlook as seen by export-oriented firms, such as machinery, automobile and textile companies, has brightened conspicuously. However, the ceramics, construction, real estate and retail industries take a gloomy view, mirroring the sluggishness of domestic demand. Medium and smaller firms in the manufacturing sector have become more opti mistic, but those in the nonmanufacturing sector, which is relatively less connected with exports, is grim in its judgment of prospects. Thus optimism and pessimism are clearly divided along industrial lines.

outlook by almost all industries and companies of all sizes is that it will take a turn for the better. However, for this to become a reality, increased production - triggered by increased exports - will have to generate a gain not only in corporate earnings but also in personal income and, further, stimulate corporate investment and household expenditures. What are the possibilities?

Assessment of the business

First, household expenditures. The growth of real disposable income of worker households is minimal. Reflecting this, their real consumption expenditures have been sluggish, rising only 1.3 per cent in

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the January-March quarter and 0.2 per cent in the April-June quarter over the previous year's levels. Compared with 1982, real consumption expenditures of all households dipped 1.1 per cent in the April-June quarter after rising 1.2 per cent in the January-March quarter. These figures indicate that the decelerated growth in worker households' income and sluggishness of their consumption expenditures has also braked consumption spending

of the self-employed. Sales of large retail stores in July increased over July 1982 by a sizeable 4.9 per cent, the first high growth recorded since last October. This was due primarily to brisk sales of home air-conditioners and electric appliances (up 17.0 per

cent from the 1982 level). Stepped-up sales of these items were attributable largely to the heat wave that hit Japan from late July through August. Considering that the year-toyear increase in nominal wages in July was 3.8 per cent, however, the marked growth of consumption spending in July must be regarded as only a temporary phenom

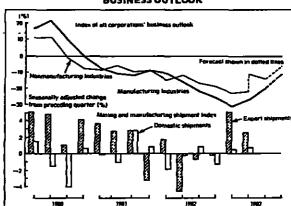
Turning to plant and equipment investment, the Bank of Japan's Short-term Economic Survey in August showed that investment by principal corporations in all industries dipped 0.5 per cent in the first half of half-year period, and that in-vestment plans for the second half are 3.4 per cent smaller than for the first half.

When compared with the bank's May survey, which had indicated that investment would be off by 6.3 per cent in the second balf, an upward revision of capital investment plans for the second half is noticeable. This is probably because profit is expected to rise in the second hall due to higher selling prices and other factors.

Relaxation of corporate finance to continue

The underlying tone of corporate finance continues to be easy. The money supply (average outstanding balance of M, + CDs) increased by 7.6 per cent

IMPROVED CORPORATE ASSESSMENT OF BUSINESS OUTLOOK



ing in August, the line is not conti corporate business outlook is con

in both the January-March and ratio and the rally in its pro-April-June quarters over the preceding quarters, exceeding the nominal GNP growth rate of about 5 per cent per annum.

Corporate demand for funds is weak due to the slowdown in capital investment and the trimming of inventories. Financial institutions, on the other hand, are eager to lend money, so there is a growing feeling of easy fund positions

Conspicuous gains in production indicators There are many factors that do not warrant optimism about

the future of Japan's macro-However, data on individual industries and commodities indicate a glimmer of hope not mly for the so-called advanced industries but also for industries that have suffered from

ne recession. The industries whose produc tion index is more than 40 per cent higher than in the base year (1980) and whose year-toyear production growth in June was greater than 10 per cent are all advanced industries such as business machines radio/television, audio equip ment_communication/electric parts and components, semiconductor elements, integrated circuits, computers, timepieces, and photo sensitized

supplies.
All of them are benefitting from a marked increase in both domestic and external demand for their goods. Even among the structurally

distressed industries the steel industry has begun to see a ray of hope as a result of the substantial drop in inventory-sales duction since this spring; nonferrous metals and textiles have successfully lowered their inventory-sales ratio, although an increase in production is not

Business management's expectation of recovery stems from the improved outlook of the microeconomy. This accounts for the fact that corporate business outlook is not based entirely on macro nomic factors - typically, the real economic growth rate.

Considering that the total economic pie has become bigger and the service sector has become active — although figures on its activities are not available in conventional stability that corporate assessment of business prospects will continue to rise for the time be-

The three-year recession has finally ended. Microeconomic indicators have gained brightness. The tempo of economic recovery in the United States is surprisingly fast

It should be noted, he that Japan's takeoff from the recession depends largely on the recovery of her exports, and that the U.S. economy is still fettered by high real in-terest rates, which deter a fullscale recovery based on plant and equipment investment.

On the other hand, factors that could aggravate trade friction, such as Japan's snowballing current account surplus, have become increasingly

Thus the economy must still be watched closely before its

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The next DKB monthly report will appear Nov. 29.

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Mesa Group to Oppose Gulf's Plan To Thwart Unfriendly Takeovers

By Doris Byron Fuller Los Angeles Times Service

108 ANGELES - Mesa Petrolearn Co. and the investor group (al Corp. stock has tentatively decided to oppose a reincorporation plan devised by Gulf to thwart un-friendly takeovers, Mesa officials said, thus setting the stage for a possible showdown between Gulf and its largest shareholder.

. In an amended statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, Mesa also confirmed Monday that the group had purchased an additional 3.4 million shares of Gulf common stock to bring the group's holdings to 17.9 million shares, or 10.8 percent of the Pittsburgh-based oil company's 166 million shares out-

- The group has spent \$791 million on Gulf shares to date, the filing said, and has arranged credit lines

United States

Mesa, which is based in Amarillo, Texas, said that the group was "assessing [its] investments in the Gulf shares in light of certain actions by Gulf as recently reported in the

"Although no determination as to any particular course of action has been made," the statement cou-

Specifically, the announcement said "it is the initial reaction of the investors that implementation of [the reincorporation] proposal would be disadvantageous to Gulf's shareholders" and that the group carrently intends to vote against it.

A Gulf official said that the oil company is surprised at the group's opposition to Gulf's proposal to reorganize in Delaware because Mesa - a two-thirds partner in the and did not plan to hire one.

of about \$1.1 billion to make stock investor group — is itself incorporated in Delaware. Reincorporating as a Delaware

the cumulative voting rights that currently allow a Gulf shareholder with as few as 7.7 percent of the company's shares to elect a mem-ber a director. Under Delaware to receive 51 percent of the voting shares cast to become a director.

dent, T. Boone Pickens Jr., resterated that the group had "no interest" in a board position in spite of its probable opposition to the change in voting rights, and said that the investors currently had no plans to pected to take place the first week

of December. Mr. Pickens said that the group had not hired a proxy-solicitation company to line up the support of other shareholders for its position



Mr. Pickens, a colorful Texas oilnan, also said that the group had no trouble replacing four banks that last week withdrew their credit line to the investor group because of longstanding business relation-

ships with Gulf.
Gulf's shares closed Monday at \$46.625 each on the New York New York Stock Exchange, down

Official of IMF Warns **Latin Americans About Excess Public Spending**

By Juan de Onis Los Angeles Times Service

SANTIAGO - An International Monetary Fund official has told an audience of Latin American industrialists here that excessive public spending has been the cause of the region's \$300-billion foreign-

Eduardo Wiesner, Western Hemisphere director of the Washington-based IMF, said such spending generates inflationary demand for goods and foreign credit. He delivered his tough lecture Monday on the need for fiscal fru-gality and restrained monetary ex-pansion to an audience of more

than 300 industrialists.
"We did not reach the present Stock Exchange, up 12.5 cents. Me-sa's shares closed at \$15 each on the crisis because of any lack of external resources but primarily as a policies that did not guarantee stable growth and employment, so the crisis can only be overcome by a

> Mr. Wiesner, a former finance minister of Colombia, is the IMF official who directly supervises the American governments.

The occasion was the 19th Latin American Congress of Industrialists, a meeting coinciding with the first centennial of Chile's National Association of Manufacturers. But the real audience was the governments of Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and other Latin American debtor nations with which the IMF is having serious problems over in-ternal policies affecting debt payment to foreign banks.

The message from Mr. Wiesner was that new financial resources from the IMF and the creditor banks to meet the Latin American debt crisis will be available only if the governments adopt comprehensive policies — from realistic exchange rates to wages based on labor productivity — that correct errors of the past.

"Although many factors precipitated and complicated the crisis. I

spending accompanied by mone-tary and credit policies that toleratthose public-sector deficits," Mr. Wiesner said.
In most Latin American debtor

countries, budget deficits have soared, along with foreign borrowreduced export prices by borrowing more and spending more to counteract recessionary tendencies. But limit, and high domestic fiscal deficits are generating inflation at run-

Mr. Wiesner acknowledged that vernments are pushed toward monetary and credit policies when services rates and high interest rates that discourage investment.

But he warned against trying to reactivate slumping Latin American economies by increasing public spending not financed by adequate revenues. "The danger is that interest rates will rise and debt will be

increased," he said. This topic will be of immediate concern to Chile, which is to open regotiations later this week with an IMF team on a new stabilization loan for 1984 that is the key to obtaining additional foreign-bank financing. This year the IMF provided an \$850-million standby loan, and foreign banks refinanced \$3.4 billion in debt, plus providing a new loan of \$1.3 billion to pay current interest.

Chile's finance minister. Carlos Caceres, who is under heavy pressure from his country's depressed private sector, wants to increase public deficits from an IMF ceiling of 2.3 percent of gross national product this year to more than 5 percent next year. Chile also will need another \$700 million in foreign borrowings next year, accord-

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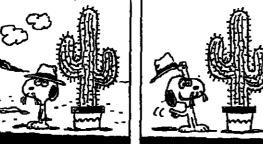
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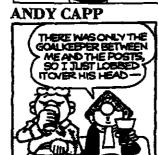














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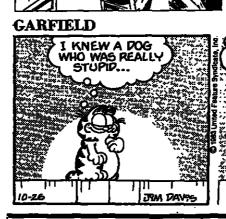




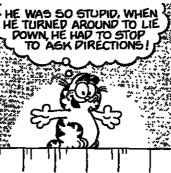




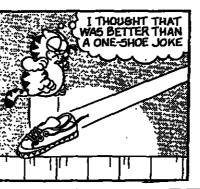
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Oct. 25



BOOKS

A GATHERING OF OLD MEN

By Ernest J. Gaines. 214 pp. \$13.95. Knopf, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

RNEST J. GAINES, who is deservedly well-known as the author of "The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman," has written in "A Gathering of Old Men" a Deep South variation upon the great theme of "Seven Samurai" - a story about people who have been weak and downtrodden all their lives but who suddenly seize an opportunity to stand firmly on their own feet. He has written it well, with humor, a strong sense of drama and a compassionate understanding of people who find themselves in opposing positions.

The place is rural Louisiana and the time is the 1970s. A white man, a Cajun named Beau Boutan, has been shot to death on the farm he operates; in the memory of one old man, it is the first time "where a black man had killed a white man in this parish," and it is generally ssumed that the killer is Mathu, a man "up in his eighties, head white as it could be, but you didn't see no trembling in his face, in his hands." But inspired by a tough young white woman named Candy Marshall, daughter of the family that owned the land for years, the other old black men of the farm refuse to let Mathu take the blame; instead, each man fires a No. 5 shell in his 12-gange shotgun, then presents the empty shell as evidence that he is the killer. They have seized the moment as their

'chance to stand."

They are most unlikely heroes: "Tired old men trying hard to hold up their heads." But their determination is fueled not merely by a shared conviction that a cruel man has been dealt a blow he earned; they also realize that the time of arbitrary, highhanded treatment from white overlords is over — that the civil rights revolution has found its way to the most distant corners of the Black Belt. So when Sheriff Mapes appears ("He was one of those great big guys, exactly what the people up North and in Hollywood thought a small-town Southern sheriff would look like"), they are ready for him; each man steps forward to proclaim his guilt and his readiness to go to

This is not what Mapes wants. He knows that if he has to take a busload of old black men into town, the white reaction could be rough. "I don't want any trouble on this place," he says. "That Baton Rouge crowd's already getting drunk for that game tomorrow. Some of them wouldn't want anything better than a necktie party tonight." Ernest Gaines is smart enough to know that a fellow who looks like a stereotypical southern sheriff may not in fact be a stereotype, and so he has created in Mapes a man who is quite ready to sympathize with the outraged blacks, quite willing to acknowledge the legitimacy of their grievances—and quite worried that a party of aggrieved Cajuns, fueled by booze, will wreck his efforts to keep the peace.

His fears are quite solidly grounded. As the Boutan family gathers to discuss what action to take, the possibility of vigilante violence becomes entirely real. The family itself is decoly divided, between younger members who know

that the times have changed and older ones who cling to "family honor," but there are other whites who simply have a taste for trouble and see in the Boutan killing a chance to indulge it. Thanks to them matters move to a conclusion that is indeed violent, but satisfy-

ingly apt as well. Many of the elements of this story are lamiliar, to melodrama as well as to southern fiction, but Gaines has made the most of them. He is a clear-eyed writer who doesn't allow his characters to get away with anything; his depiction of Candy Marshall, who loves her black folks so much she just can't stand to stop running their lives, is especially subtle and amusing, but he has an equally keen eye for the bravado that is mixed in with the genuine bravery of the old black men. He uses a couple of dozen narrators, each of whom he imbues with a voice that is distinct and believable. Not least, he knows how to tell a story, and "A Gathering of Old Men" is a good one.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

after a forcing no-trump re-sponse to the one-spade open-ing. Since dummy was sure to the diamond jack as his open-ing lead and this proved effec-

dummy and East won with the ace. He cashed the queen, knowing that South would follow, and considered which diamond he should lead to trick three. The diamonds could be used to give a suit-preference

The routine play was the three, suggesting club strength but no spade king. However, it

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information suggesting that he held the spade king.

South, however, looked at the nine suspiciously. He knew that East was quite capable of misinformation. There was another clue: If East had held the spade king he might not have been in such a hurry to cash his diamond queen, establishing the ten in the dummy.

A club was discarded on the diamond return and after ruff-

ing, West shifted to a spade. Taking the ace would have led to defeat, but South finessed, disregarding the misinformation. He then ruffed a spade, crossed to the trump king and

Oct. 25

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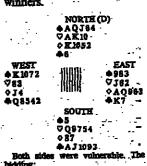
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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henrit Arrold and Bob Lee

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See to

SPORTS

Back to Their Roots, the Danes March On

first love, Veile.

LONDON - If you have the od of soccer in your heart, and ything in your glass, be prepared celebration. Given reasonable of the ball, Denmark ought to at Hungary in Budapest on ducaday and thus qualify for it year's European champion-

As an Englishman, I am obviousware that the Danes' qualifying ald mean the elimination of my a-country, but I cannot shroud feelings with any display of I-upper-lip patriotism. I will be ghted if a smaller nation far re committed to expression hin the sport has made it.

here is almost no excuse for mark to fail, despite its old it of stumbling over the most Danes believe in themselves: igiand still has a small chance,' swift midfielder Jesper Olsen. 'st only a small chance."

> w that he means the Hungarians ht have improved out of all recition from the wretchedly inadate team that lost at home to dand a fortnight ago. It is, as en so wittily says, a small ace, although Hungary has rea nesik

Torocsik," says his national n manager, Gyorgy Mezey, "is of the few Hungarians who can well against the type of soccer mark plays," Never mind that zey a month ago saw fit to disi such a talent: how is Torocsik ner in West Germany and at Barce-

17 1. 25

to cure the ineptitude of Hungary's lona and, after an appalling degree defense, or the lack of imagination of mistreatment there and a farcifum a midfield that on Wednesday cally miscast couple of mistreatment there and a farcifum a midfield that on Wednesday cally miscast couple of the company of the co will not include Tibor Nyilasi, for so long the orchestrator of lost Magyar causes?

And what is one man, one occassional genius indeed, against a team brimful of individualist flair?

There is, for a start, Olsen himself. One of a dozen Danes in Dutch professional soccer and of the 50 who are scattered around the continent in major European leagues, Olsen is a slight and slen-

ROB HUGHES

der figure but one gifted with such blinding pace, such instinctive awareness, that better defenders then the Hungarians often cannot find, much less stop him.

At Ajax of Amsterdam in previous seasons, the 22-year-old Olsen blossomed best when his "minder." the 25-year-old Soren Lerby, was there to play a duet. Lerby has a magic left foot, but is a man of prodious power and strength.

Not only Olsen, but also the craftiest Danish pimpernel of them all, Allan Simonsen benefits from Lerby (who, incidentally, has now replaced Paul Breitner at Bayern Munich). Simonsen became quite simply one of the finest forwards European soccer has produced. He was coached by the late Hennes Weisweiler at Borussia Monchengladbach, he became a match-win-

Boniek, its two permitted foreign-We haven't mentioned the style by which these individuals baffle opponents, haven't spoken of goal-

best with the rangy Lokeren Preben

Elkjaar stretching and perplexing opponents while teenager Michael

same clinical goal-scorer's eye that

made Jimmy Greaves and Denis Law and Gerd Müller the kings of

For more than two years,

wealthy chibs like Barcelona and

Feyenoord pursued Laudrup

through his schooldays. Liverpool

announced he was theirs last sum-

mer, and he was - until the En-

glish champion tampered with the

Rome while Juventus perseveres

with Michel Platini and Zhigniew

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their eras.

Laudrup helps himself to goals.

Lars Bastrup, who would be first choice in most nations. We haven't cally miscast couple of months with the ailing English second-division considered Denmark's defense because the need seldom arises.

cinb Chariton Athletic, he returned And if the presence of so many talented individuals — harnessed home to semiretirement with his at last into a team by the expier-We should all be so devastatingly enced Sepp Pontiek — makes you feel slightly dizzy, then imagine the apprehension in Hungary. effective, in our dotage. Simonsen has lately withdrawn from the

front-running role that has so far reaped 20 goals in 39 internationals But where does all this ability come from? I would go all the way back to Nils Middelboe, born in to apply his wordly knowledge as a creator from midfield. Weisweiler 1887, a tall, graceful wing/half who represented Denmark in soccer in would love to have been around now to see how his pupil matures. the Olympics of 1908, 1912 and But why should Simonsen accept 1920 and who became the foreruna role less potent than the goal-scoring for which Weisweiler ner to the continuing line of Danish exports by playing for and captaining the English side Chelses be-tween 1913 and 1922. schooled him? Because the Danes have found fresher legs to do all that running. Their attack is at its

Middleboe's phenomenal enthusiasm for the sport as it was conceived — as a game of enjoyment and creativity — brought him into contact with the greatest thinkers the game has produced. Landrup, already the scorer of 10 goals in 7 internationals, has the

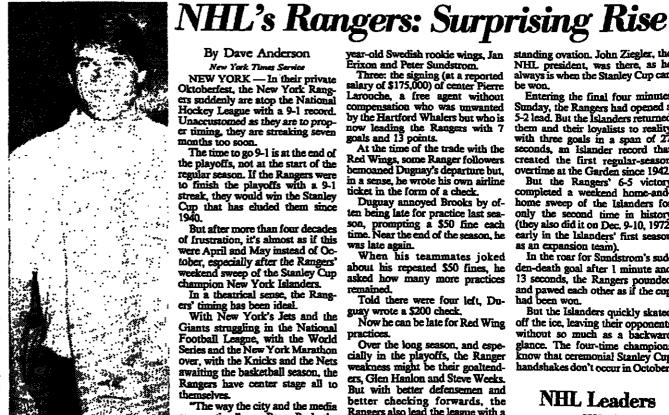
He exchanged views with England's Walter Winterbottom, with Brazil's Vicente Feola, with Sir Matt Busby and the great players of the fifties and sixties. And, dismayed at a trend that distaded the players from thinking for them-selves, "fearing that the craze of exaggerated defensive methods which dull the game and ruin attendancies might spread to Den-mark," Middleboe produced a little brown book.

agreed-upon deal and Laudrup's father Finn, himself a former inter-He called it "Common Sense national, rerouted the boy to Italy. About Soccer." I have never read a There he signed with Juventus, better or more influential book on sport. Its theme is that to teach and plays on loan for Lazio of boys systemaized defense is to cripple forever their soccer development and that speed, strength and endurance, although fine qualities, will never captivate an audience as readily as skill with the ball, passing, control and intuition.

In 1970, at the age of 83, Middle-

Missed Field Goals

Let Giants Salvage



Michael Landrup

boe made a final gesture to his second soccer home by arranging for 2,500 copies of the book to be distributed to English schools.

The old master is, of course, gone now. His message was offered equally in his homeland and in the country of his finest sporting hours. Denmark seemes to have learned more from it than England; because the gospel is worth spreading I would be happy to see the Danes in France next year at England's

College Football Polls The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The top 20 feaths in the Associated Press college football poll, with first-place values in parentheses, season re-

1. Nebrosko (54)	8-0-0	1,156
2, Yexas (4)	6-0-0	1,106
3. North Carolina	7-0-D	1,010
4. Aubum	6-1-0	944
5. Florida	6-D-T	892
6. Georgia	6-0-1	883
7. Micmi (Flo.)	7-1-0	792
B. Michlean	6-1-0	743
9. Illinois	6-1-D	686
10. So. Methodist	5-1-0	602
11. Washington	6-1-0	545
12. West Virginia	6-1-0	513
13. Maryland	6-1-0	452
14. Oklohomo	5-2-0	370
15. Brigham Young	6-1-0	350
14. Ohio St.	5-2-8	309
17. lawa	5-2-8	283
12. Alabama	4-2-8	92
19. Boston Cellege	5-7-0	79
19. Notre Dome	5-2-0	79
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sko (38) (6-0) 4. Florida (6-0-1) 5. Aubum (6-1) 6. Georgia (6-0-1) 7. Micmil (Fig.) (7-1) Illinois (6-1) 10. Maryland (6-1) 11. Washington (6-1) 12. Southern Methodist 13. West Virginio (6-1) 14. Oklohoms (5-2) 15. Brigham Young (6-1) 16. Ohio \$1, (5-2)

16. Ohio St. (5-2) 45
17. Iowa (5-2) 44
18. Baston College (5-1) 22
19. Alobama (4-2) 22
20. Pithsburgh (5-2) 29
(On NCAA probation, and therefore ineligible for top 28 consideration by UPI, are Clemson, Southern Celifornia, Artzona, Wichite St. and Southern Mississippi.)

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New York Times Service NEW YORK - In their private Oktoberfest, the New York Rangers suddenly are atop the National Hockey League with a 9-1 record. Unaccustomed as they are to proper timing, they are streaking se

months too soon. The time to go 9-1 is at the end of the playoffs, not at the start of the regular season. If the Rangers were to finish the playoffs with a 9-1 streak, they would win the Stanley Cup that has eluded them since

By Dave Anderson

But after more than four decades of frustration, it's almost as if this were April and May instead of October, especially after the Rangers' weekend sweep of the Stanley Cup champion New York Islanders. In a theatrical sense, the Rang-

ers' timing has been ideal. With New York's Jets and the Giants struggling in the National Football League, with the World Series and the New York Marathon over, with the Knicks and the Nets awaiting the basketball season, the Rangers have center stage all to

"The way the city and the media are reacting," says Barry Beck, the Ranger captain, "it seems like it's April already."

Realists know better. Herb Brooks, the Ranger coach, talked about "the big weekend we had, but there's still 70 games to go."

And then the Rangers still would have to win another 15 games in the playoffs in order to end the Island-

ers' four-year reign. But after 10 games, the Rangers appear to be a much improved team. Bigger, faster, deeper. Now they must try to sustain that improvement over the season and through the playoffs. One advantage is their quick start. In other years, a slow start often had them skating uphill, sometimes for months, to attain the .500 mark. This season they're already eight games over 500, already 10 points ahead of the Islanders, with three home-ice games this week, against Winnipeg Toronto and Edmonton, before leaving on a four-game

In addition to the return of the defenseman Ron Greschner with a healthy back, three moves by Brooks and Craig Patrick, the gencral manager, have turned the Rangers upward from the team that finished fourth in the Patrick Division last season with a 35-35-10 record before losing to the Islanders, four games to three, in the cup quarterfinals.

One: the trade that acquired a pair of 200-pound wings, Mark Osborne and Mike Blaisdell, and 6foot-5-inch, 225-pound defenseman Willie Huber from the Detroit Red Wings for Ron Duguzy, Ed Johnstone and Eddie Mio. Two: importing two swift 21-

China Has Early Lead In Gymnastics Tourney

while the Soviet Union had 294.40. Japan was third at 293.75 and the Erixon and Peter Sundstrom.

Three: the signing (at a reported salary of \$175,000) of center Pierre Larouche, a free agent without compensation who was unwanted by the Hartford Whalers but who is now leading the Rangers with 7 goals and 13 points.

At the time of the trade with the Red Wings, some Ranger followers bemoaned Dugnay's departure but, in a sense, he wrote his own airline ticket in the form of a check. Duguay annoyed Brooks by of-

ten being late for practice last season, prompting a \$50 fine each time. Near the end of the season, he was late again.

When his teammates joked about his repeated \$50 fines, he asked how many more practices

Told there were four left, Duguay wrote a \$200 check Now he can be late for Red Wing

Over the long season, and especially in the playoffs, the Ranger weakness might be their goaltenders, Glen Hanlon and Steve Weeks. But with better defensemen and better checking forwards, the Rangers also lead the league with a

goals-against average of only 2.6.
"I'm finally feeling like myself, says Hanlon, who underwent knee surgery in 1980. "Herb Brooks has really been on the goaltenders to work hard in practice, to concen-

Another factor is that the team no longer is waiting for John Davidson to return as its goaltender. After several years of back and knee injuries, he is now a TV analyst. But he remains the symbol of the Rangers' 1979 Stanley Cup quest, ended by the Montreal Canadiens in a five-game final. Laronche and defenseman Rick Chartraw, the only current Rangers to have their names engraved on the huge silver trophy, were on that

Montreal team.

"This is a better Ranger team than that 1979 team," Laronche says. "This team has more speed, its defense is better and the goaltending has been phenomenal."

After the Rangers' 3-2 victory Saturday night, a Stanley Cup atmosphere permeated Madison Square Garden for Sonday night's rematch. When the Rangers skated onto the ice before the opening faceoff, they were greeted with a

Transition BASEBALL

ROIT—Sold the contracts of Lori ick, pitcher, and Jeff Kenapa, cuttlet Syansville of the American Association MILWAUKES—Acquired Rich Buences-erry, pitcher, from the Chicago Cubs as part of nation process around the Chicago Cuba as part of the deal that sent Steve Labe, catcher, to the Cuba last swring; the Brewers assigned Buen-antony was to Vancouver of the Pacific Coast

BASKETBALL

Sugard.
MILWAUKES—Placed Mark Petieway and Billy Verner on walvers.
PHOENIX—Named Richard L. Bloch chairman of the board, Danald Pitt president, and Jerry Colongelo executive vice-president in addition to his duties as general manager. PORTLAND—Placed Tim Dunham, guard.

HOCKEY Notional Hockey League
DETROIT—Acquired Andre St. Lourent,
center, from Pittsburgh for future consider-

standing ovation. John Ziegler, the NHL president, was there, as he always is when the Stanley Cup can be won,

Entering the final four minutes Sunday, the Rangers had opened a 5-2 lead. But the Islanders returned them and their loyalists to reality with three goals in a span of 27 seconds, an Islander record that created the first regular-season

overtime at the Garden since 1942. But the Rangers' 6-5 victory completed a weekend home and home sweep of the Islanders for only the second time in history (they also did it on Dec. 9-10, 1972 early in the Islanders' first season

as an expansion team).
In the roar for Sundstrom's sudden-death goal after 1 minute and 13 seconds, the Rangers pounded and pawed each other as if the cup

But the Islanders quickly skated off the ice, leaving their opponents without so much as a backward glance. The four-time champions know that ceremonial Stanley Cup handshakes don't occur in October

NHL Leaders

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fore Lift Records Reported Set

Competing at the European and World Weightlifting hampionships Monday night in Moscow, Marek Seweryn of sland (above) snatched a world-record 303.6 pounds (138 kilos) e the 132-pound class, Tass reported. Cuban Daniel Nuñez's twious record of 302.5 pounds was equaled Monday by ussian Yurik Sarkisyan en route to a record total of 687. Stefan purov of Bulgaria, managing 396 pounds in the jerk, became e first athlete ever to lift three times his own weight, Tass said.

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Tie With Cardinals United Press International ST. LOUIS -- Neil O'Donoghue of St. Louis, whose 22-yard field goal with 54 seconds remaining in regulation play forced an extra period, missed three attempts in over-

time, enabling the New York Giants to salvage a 20-20 National Football League tie against the Cardinals here Monday night. O'Donoghue was short and wide

to the left on a 45-yard attempt at 6:10 of overtime, wide right on a 20-yarder with 1:03 left to play and wide right on a 43-yarder with 22.

The game-tying field goal came after a pass-interference call had given St. Louis a first down at the New York 4-vard line.

Quarterback Neil Lomax then passed to a wide-open Roy Green in the end zone, but the Cardinals' top receiver dropped the ball. On second down, Lomax Shipped a pass to Willard Harrell, open in the right flat, but the ball went through the running back's hands. A thirddown incompletion brought on O'Donoghue.

Lomax hit 16 of 33 passes for 203 yards, while Giant quarterback Jeff Rutledge finished 21-of-46 for 208. The game's top rusher was Stump Mitchell of the Cardinals, who carried 24 times for 108 yards.

The Associated Press BUDAPEST - China won the

top two spots in men's team compulsory competition Monday at the World Gymnastics Chamionships and took the lead over the defend-

ing titlist Soviet Union.

China compiled 295.25 points in the first day of the weeklong event United States fourth at 291.90.

ofices.
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OBSERVER

Reagan's Moscow Envy

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — Twenty-four hours in Washington, and I have the blues. The place has an acute case of Moscow envy, It's not just the new architecture, all those squatty cement and glass blocks with their Stalinesque intimation that humans are all right in their proper place and that their proper place is inside a filing cabinet, though that helps.

The Moscow envy is more obvious in the growing passion for se-crecy, which has infected even that son of the wide-open camera, Ronald Reagan. There he is on television. While the people have the right to know about their government's attempts to overthrow other governments, "You can't let your people know without letting the wrong people know - those who are in opposition to what you're

doing," he is saying.

Here is a wistful admission of envy for Moscow's power to preserve public ignorance. Of course it's wrong, the president concedes "People may have the right to know," he says — but, by golly, wouldn't it make my work a lot easier if I had Andropov's power to keep you in the dark?

The day after the president's public onset of Moscow envy the local press details progress in government operations aimed at erecting a Washington version of an iron curtain between government workers and the people who pay their rent. There is, for example, the new presidential directive establishing lifetime censorship upon every hired hand who handles classified

paper.
The order took effect last March.
Office The General Accounting Office says it will affect 2,500,000 government workers and 1,500,000 people working under government contracts.

This extraordinary effort to prevent the flow of informed criticism is the most blatant evidence so far of the fever produced by Moscow envy, yet there is no great outrage about it.

The day after the president's press conference the local press reports an advance in the security police's progress toward buttoning the lips of bureaucrats. Richard Willard, a Justice Department lawyer who believes in mechanical lie

detection, says all agencies have just been authorized to apply random polygraph tests on workers of their choice, even those not suspected of "leaking" information.

I can understand Soviet bureaucrats tolerating this sort of degradation. Life in or out of the Soviet bureaucracy probably involves endless bullying by the state, and remaining inside the apparatus at least means retaining considerable economic advantages.

But will U.S. government people balk? Well, the pay is good and Washington is a comfortable place to live. Still, you might expect a certain number who fret about dignity and honor to clear out rather than have their honor determined by measuring heartbeat behavior and perspiration flow.

There's also a comic side to this institutional squalor, and during this 24-hour period in Washington it takes the form of a "closed door" debate in the House of Representa-tives. They are debating whether to continue financing "covert" warfare aimed at overthrowing the Marxist government of Nicaragua.

So the city is treated to the absurdity of a covert debate about a covert military operation, details of which have been publicly known for months. Details of the covert debate will be published in tomorrow's newspapers.

It grinds the souls of local people who believe it important that CIA jobs be done on governments we dislike that these covert operations so often become uncovert. The frequency with which they become public mocks the Washington dream of beating Moscow's KGB operators at their own game.

The suggestion that perhaps Washington should stop honoring Moscow with the flattery of trying to ape the KGB at strongarm stuff and subversion has never been well received in Washington, It is usually dismissed as silliness of people who are "unrealistic" about the world.

This response expresses the ulti-mate in Washington's Moscow envy, for it is only an oblique way of saying that Moscow has discovered the "realistic" way of dealing with the world. Now, that's de-

New York Times Service

Elie Wiesel

'I'm Terrified of Being the Last Survivor,'

Says Chronicler of the Holocaust

By Samuel Freedman New York Times Service

TEW YORK — When he was almost 11, his son Shlomo-Elisha's age, Wiesel was deported from his home to a series of concentration camps, there to be separated from his mother and sisters, there to see his father die before his eyes.

Shlomo-Elisha is Wiesel's wager, not on a perfect world, but on the better side of humanity.

"My life is a commentary on my books, not the other way around," says Wiesel, who is 55. "When Marion, my wife, told me she was pregnant, my first feeling was fear. What am I doing? The world is not worthy of children. I was frantic. But the next wave was joy. Will it be a boy or a girl? Whose name will it have - my mother's or my father's?

"I must confess, I felt something special when I carried him for the circumcision. The circumcision is a very mystical rite. The rabbi had a very beautiful way of putting it. He said, 'A name has returned." Wiesel pauses. "A name has returned. When I was called to read the Torah by name, Eliezer ben-Shlomo, now there was Shlomo ben-Eliezer. For weeks and days and months, I would carry him in my arms.] saw myself when I was a child. A name has returned."

These are retrospective and cautiously positive times for Elie Wiesel. His writing, while informed as ever by his survivor's vista, has come to embrace the Hasidic tradition, which celebrates, if nothing else, the triumph of survival, of singing and dancing despite heartache. His newest book, "The Golem," to be published next month, is an illustrated legend, and he speaks of writing a book of children's stories, the ones he tells Elisha (as he prefers to call his son) before bed-

As Wiesel has expanded his literary scope, he also has largely achieved his initial goal of perpetuating the story of the Holocaust.

REAL ESTATE

TO RENT/SHARE

"Night," his memoir, has sold about 1 million copies and has become the most widely-read work in Holocaust literature. This year, Robert McAfee Brown published a glowing critical overview of Wiesel's work under the almost reverential title of "Elie Wiesel: Messenger to All Humanity."

Wiesel is chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, the body that will create a national museum of the Holocaust in Washington.

And with Wiesel's fame has come, on the one hand, a dehumanizing sort of adulation and. on the other, criticism of his writing and his personality - little of it rendered in public - trom some American Jewish intellectu-

And so a part of Wiesel re-

mains frightened, insecure. "I am still afraid," he says. "I live in constant fear. Of anything. If I see a policeman, the policeman. If I'm in the street, I'm afraid of the street." The root of the little fears, says a friend and fellow survivor, is the big fear. "Since the Holocaust, we're convinced the universe is not the same," says David Weiss Halivni, an adjunct profes-sor of religion at Columbia Uni-versity. "There is a blemish on creation and that blemish may lie domant, but who knows when it will crupt and devour us? There is a crack in the earth that hasn't healed. That notion sets survivors apart. And Elie gives it expression in literature."

Wiesel's arm, after all, will always bear the number A-7713. Nightmares about ghetto life and the camps still jar him awake and, after nearly 40 years, he has given up hoping they will cease. From a survivor's standpoint, much of life after the camps seems trivial, almost unreal

Eliezer Wiesel was born in Sighet, Romania, a small commercial town on the present-day border of the Soviet Union. During the day I studied the Talmud, and at night I ran to the

REAL ESTATE

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Wiesel for sublimating style to substance. Jeffrey Burke assailed Wiesel's "tendency to sacrifice the demands to craft to those of conscience," in his New York Times review of "The Testasynagogue to weep over the destruction of the Temple," he re-Little of the criticism ever be-

Isolated in the Carpathian

Mountains, Sighet almost es-

caped the cataclysm engulfing

Jews elsewhere in Europe; not un-

til Passover week of 1944 did the

Nazis and their collaborators de-

port the town's 10,000 Jews. Wie-

sel's father and mother and the

youngest of his three sisters. Tzi-

porah, died in the concentration

camps. (His two other sisters, Hil-

da and Batya survived. Batya died

Paris for an Israeli newspaper.

REAL ESTATE

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Some critics have denigrated

comes public. Two leading critics told of declining offers to review Wiesel's books rather than make known their negative opinions, and these critics, as well as others, will speak candidly of Wiesel only when guaranteed anonymity. They will not challenge Wiesel in public because he has survived something they never even experi-

"My life is a commentary on my books, not the other way around."

A STATE OF THE STA

eight years ago; Hilda lives in universities, who is also a contributing editor to a major Jewish As soon as he was liberated journal: "Many of us began with considerable adulation. . . . But from Buchenwald, he decided to tell his tale. But he vowed, he says. with [publication of his book] 'A that he would not begin, would Beggar in Jerusalem,' I started not even speak of his experience, getting very measy feelings. Elie's for 10 years. Instead, he studied at mystical and Messianic stresses the Sorbonne and reported from had declined into mannerisms gestures that were hollow, didn't

eem convincing."
Wiesel laughs loudly when asked about his underground critics, which means it must hurt him. since it is not in his nature to laugh loudly at much. "It must be because I do not play the game," he says. "I bother them. I am so atypical of the American Jewish

REAL ESTATE

TO RENT/SHARE

intellectual. I am not part of any group, and they all have their groups. Whatever I have, not one of them belped me. So I elude

"I am tenified," Wiesel says, "of being the last survivor. You have no idea how many funerals you attend for survivors. You see. the same faces, except fewer and fewer of them. How many years do we have left? Five? Ten? Fif-Says a literature professor at one of the United States's top teen? On the other hand, every moment is grace. I could have died in '45. In a way I did."

His fictional characters hint at the two continuing Wiesel dilemmas: how to convey that which is impossible to convey, and how to convince people it is true.

"A survivor's testimony is more important than anything that can be written about survivors. It's important for them, important for the world. And for me, that is the most rewarding thing — to free, to open up the survivors. They live clandestinely. What made their being most unique was something they hid. That is most tragic — to suffer and then to suffer for having suffered."

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PEOPLE

John Glenn Doesn't Have Right Stuff for Yeager

John Glenn doesn't have the right stuff to here Chack Yeager's vote away from President Round Reagan. Yeager is the test pilot whose feats — including breaking the sound barrier — were chronicled along with the astronauts' exprofits in the new film "The Right Stuff," He told New York magazine: "I see [Glean] as an astronaut, not a president I like Brown as the Brown as t nants have spoken out on the looming presidential race: Gordon Cooper Support per supports Glenn, while Wally Schirra backs Reagan. ٦

Coaxed by his mother, Diana, Princess of Wales, Britain's 16month-old future king waved to a crowd, a historic moment duly recorded by the press. "Diana watched with delight and Prince Charles was almost bursting with pride," the Daily Mirror reported from Aberdeen, where the royal couple boarded a plane Monday, returning from holiday at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, "They knew their son had got the hang of that most frequent and important of royal tasks." Prince William did need some encouragement to launch himself on his public relations career. "Princess Di gave her baby son a quick lesson in how to ac-knowledge the cheers of admirers." The Sun reported. The prince chuckled and beamed happily as Di waggled her arm to demonstrate the famous move." Meanwhile, bad news awaited the Prince of Wales when he arrived in London - one of his polo ponies, Concorde, bolted at Windsor Castle, was struck by a car and had to be shot. Ġ.

The British actor Seas Connery has won libel damages in the High Court in London over a book about his life that alleged that he had: engaged in deceit and fraud. His lawyer said the allegations appeared in an unauthorized biography by Kenneth Passingham and that extracts had appeared in the representing Passingham and the six-Sidewick and Jackson, said they apologized for any suggestion that the movie star behaved discreditably. The Sunday Express's lawyer, Andrew Caldecott, said the paper also apologized. They agreed to pay Connery's legal costs and a "mod-

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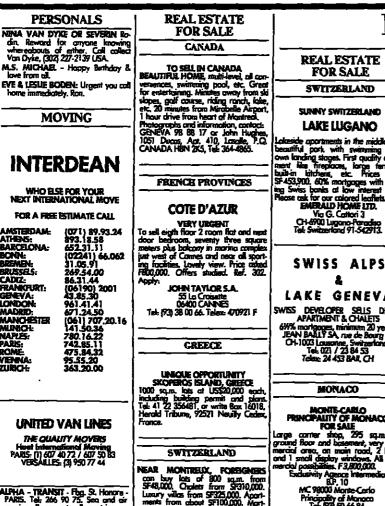
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